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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK. Latest Bulletin.

CHARLOTTEBURG, April 28.—The following official bulletin was issued at nine o'clock this morning:—"There has been no change in the condition of the Emperor since yesterday. In the early hours of this morning the fever had almost disappeared."

BOULANGER AND HIS ADMIRERS. Lively Doings in Paris.

Forty Persons Arrested.

PARIS, April 28, 1.30 a.m.—General Boulanger left the Café Riche at midnight, and received a great ovation from the crowd. The police had to make a charge in order to clear the way for his carriage. They afterwards arrested M. Paul Déroulède and the deputy, M. de Sautin, who were crying "Down with Ferry." The two gentlemen were, however, afterwards released.

LATER.—It now appears that after the Boulanger banquet last night about forty persons were arrested outside the Café Riche for shouting "Vive Boulanger." The prisoners, who included, besides M. Déroulède and M. de Sautin, Deputy M. Le Herrou, and M. Vernet, editor of the *Revue Socialiste*, were not detained long in custody. This morning's papers announce that interpellations will be addressed to the Government to-day on the subject of the arrests.

How It All Came About.

The dinner given by General Boulanger to his supporters in the Chamber took place on Friday night at the Café Riche, Paris. By six o'clock a crowd of about 1,000 persons had assembled outside the café. The general drove up at seven o'clock, accompanied by M. Dillon. The crowd immediately began to swell, and vehicular traffic on the boulevard was soon rendered impossible. Numerous cries of "Long live Boulanger" and "Down with Ferry" were heard. At the dinner M. Naquet, general Boulanger's opponent, in a speech which M. Clovis Hughes afterwards declared had completely won him over, declared that he was a deputy for the Nord. At eleven o'clock the crowd outside the boulevard numbered some 4,000 persons, who alternately cheered for General Boulanger and shouted "Down with Ferry." In his speech in response to the toast of his health, General Boulanger said he desired to utter a most emphatic protest against the accusation brought against him that he aspired to a dictatorship. He aimed at no dictatorship whatever. Moreover, if the question of the Republic should be raised in the Chamber of Deputies he would vote against the maintenance of the Republic. In spite of the noise of the crowd outside the Café Riche there was little or no turbulence. The police confined their efforts to keeping the people moving, a task which taxed their powers to the utmost, as the throng was very dense. At the request of M. Laguerre, the shutters of the saloon, where the guests took their coffee, were closed, and the windows looked out on the boulevard, and it was thought that if the people outside could see General Boulanger they would be induced to continue their demonstrations unduly.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A convention of delegates from the twelve Southern States at the Hot Springs, North Carolina, has passed a resolution for the organization of a Southern Immigration Company. The convention was addressed by Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, Mr. Lee, governor of Virginia, Mr. Gordon, governor of Georgia, Mr. Richardson, governor of South Carolina, and other prominent citizens.

THE HATTON GARDEN JEWEL ROBBERY.

Henry Norris, alias Beauchamp, 60, pleaded guilty to two indictments, one charging him with stealing a large quantity of jewellery, value £700, the property of a jeweller named Thompson, and he also pleaded guilty to a charge of endeavouring to induce a Post Office official to betray his trust. The prisoner seemed to have had a most extraordinary career. In 1849 he was in the employ of the Post Office, but he misconducted himself and was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. He subsequently appeared to have become guilty of various other offences in Paris and Brussels. He afterwards came to England, and was convicted of various offences and sentenced upon two occasions to penal servitude. He was next convicted of uttering a forged Bank of England note at the Croydon Assizes. After this he was sentenced to penal servitude in a daring robbery of jewellery that was committed a few years ago in Hatton Garden, but he contrived to elude detection. He subsequently endeavoured to induce a Post Office official to steal a large quantity of money order instructions. With regard to the present charge of stealing jewellery, it appeared that he had gone to the shop of the prosecutor, who carries on business in Westbourne Grove, and represented himself to be Captain Beauchamp, and said that he required certain articles of jewellery for the purpose of making wedding presents, and jewellery amounting to the value of £710 was forwarded to an address given by the prisoner. He contrived dexterously to substitute a dummy parcel for the parcel of jewellery, and made off with his booty, none of which had been recovered.—The prisoner was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

ALLEGED CHILD MURDER.

At the Armagh Petty Sessions on Thursday, before Captain Preston, B.M., and three other magistrates, a wretched-looking woman, named Margaret Lane, was committed for trial at the Assizes charged with the wilful murder of her female infant child at Rich Hill, on April 16th. The remains of the child were found buried under the floor of a house at Rich Hill where the prisoner resided with her father.

A fellow has been going about London, and by means of a judicious use of the Belgian Minister's name and the presentation of a counterfeit official stamp, has succeeded in obtaining a variety of more or less valuable goods.

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Employment of Railway Servants.

LORD DELAWARE called attention to the recent return on railway servants' hours of duty, and asked whether her Majesty's Government had any objection to having a periodical return to the Board of Trade of exceptional cases of overtime employment. The noble lord was understood to complain that railway employees, especially signalmen, were sometimes kept on duty seventeen and eighteen hours, and to point out that this practice involved great danger to the travelling public.—Lord Onslow replied that the Government had no objection to the returns asked for, but pointed out that the return alluded to was not satisfactory, as it included only the months of January and July, the two most unfavourable months of the year, as every one acquainted with railway working was aware. The returns asked for should be accurate, or they would be worthless, and he asked the noble lord to confer with him as to the best form in which to make the returns of exceptional cases asked for. Lord DELAWARE said the railway companies did not as a rule overwork their employees, but there were times of fog, &c., when the companies were bound to employ their experienced men a few hours overtime.—The House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Modification of Sentences in Ireland.

SIR W. LAWSON asked, with reference to the statement which appeared in a contemporary this morning that the Lord-Lieutenant might in his discretion remit a portion of the sentences imposed upon persons in Ireland under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, whether any private intimation had been given in the matter.—MR. HALPOUR said that sentences might be modified or made less onerous, but there had been no private intimation made by him on the subject.—MR. SNEY-LEWIS asked whether the sentence on Mr. Blane had not been increased?—MR. BALFOUR: That is a matter of opinion. The original sentence was four months' hard labour, and the new sentence was six months' without hard labour, and I say that it is not increased in severity.

Saccharine in Beer.

The House went into Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, and on clause 5 Sir L. PLATT said it was an exceedingly wide clause in its scope. The clause really referred to the brewing of beer. There had been a new substance discovered, called saccharine, got out of coal tar, but it could not be converted into alcohol, and therefore it did not introduce alcohol into beer. But it had an antiseptic property, and would preserve the beer in hot weather from becoming bad. One did not know yet all its applications. Saccharine had a strange effect on the palate; it made light beer taste like strong beer—(laughter)—and porter taste like stout. It was, therefore, feared people would use more light beer than strong beer, which paid a higher duty; but it could not actually be used for the brewing of beer. He did not object to the clause regulating the new industry in regard to beer, but he objected strongly to its prohibiting it, as the clause proposed. He moved an amendment to prohibit the use of any noxious or detrimental substance, or "to regulate the use of substances when they acted in restraint of revenue."—MR. GOSCHEN said that, owing to the way in which the revenue might be defrauded by the use of various chemical products, it was the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Inland Revenue to look most closely at these different substances. The result of the application of the saccharine to beer was that while the beer drinker believed he was taking something to do him good he was not drinking that which would produce the physical effect of sugar, and would have no strengthening effect whatever. His hon. friend appealed to him to allow the use of this substance and to regulate its use. The Inland Revenue did not see their way to do this, as it would be most injurious.—After some further discussion, the Committee divided, and the result was:—

For the amendment 122
Against 229

Majority against 107

Hawkers' Licences.

On clause 9, which repeals the duties upon hawkers' licences, MR. C. GRAY moved that the duty, instead of being abolished, should be reduced to 2s.—MR. GOSCHEN accepted the amendment, partly in consideration of the modifications of the van and wheel tax.—The amendment, after some discussion, was agreed to.—The remaining clauses of the Budget were agreed to.

Secondary Education.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, MR. ARTHUR ACLAND moved:—"That, in the interests of technical, commercial, and agricultural instruction, as well as of general education, it is indispensable that the attention of the Government should be no longer limited to primary education and science and art teaching, but should be extended to the secondary education of the country, which remains without organization or public supervision, under a responsible minister of education, notwithstanding the repeated recommendations of Royal Commissions and Select Committees of this House on the subject."—MR. J. MORLEY, in seconding the motion, spoke strongly in favour of the need for a responsible Minister of Public Instruction, who would collect information from all possible sources. Such a Minister would send a beam of light through our educational system between the elementary schools and the Universities was in a state of nothing less than chaos.—MR. KANTON spoke on the condition of intermediate education in Wales.—Sir W. H. DRYDEN opposed the resolution as very vague, and thought the time had gone by for a Minister of Education. He believed the present system as a whole was the best.—MR. W. H. SMITH supported the resolution.—MR. MORLEY promised that the Government would look carefully into the supervision of education in this country.—Lord HASTINGTON hoped the Government would give more attention to secondary education, but deprecated a division.—MR. T. ELLIS was speaking at 1.0 o'clock, when the House stood adjourned.

There have been fifty suicides within three months at Monte Carlo. The receipts increased in the same period.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN.

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, arrived at Finsbury from Berlin a little after 8 a.m. on Friday and embarked on the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which at once left for Sheerness, and arrived at Port Victoria shortly before 7 p.m. Her Majesty at once proceeded to London Bridge, and thence to Waterloo Station, where the Queen was loudly cheered. Her Majesty, with the Prince and Princess, reached Windsor Castle at about half-past eight.

What they Say Abroad.

The leading journals in Rome remark that the interviews of the Queen of England with the European Sovereigns must tend to securing the peace of Europe. The *North German Gazette* indulges in the hope that the spontaneous manifestations of veneration for Queen Victoria may not have escaped the notice of her Majesty, and the *Gazette* considers it a matter of course that the visit cannot but have the most favourable effect upon the political relations between Germany and England.

MID-LANARK ELECTION.

Result of the Poll.

Polling for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. Mason (G.), took place on Friday. There were three candidates, Mr. W. K. Bousfield (U.), Mr. Keir Hardie (Home Rule and Labour), and Mr. J. W. Phillips (G.). There was great interest manifested in the result of the poll, which was declared about eleven o'clock as follows:—

Phillips (G.)	3,847
Bousfield (U.)	2,917
Keir Hardie (Labour)	617

The following are the figures at the last two elections:—

1886.	1885.
S. Mason (G.)	3,779
M. S. Harvey (U.)	2,909
S. Mason (G.)	3,875
W. K. Bousfield (U.)	3,579
J. C. Forrest (L.)	1,913

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO BE MARRIED.

The approaching marriage is announced of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., with Miss Endicott, an American lady, whose acquaintance he made during his recent visit to the United States. A Birmingham correspondent says:—Miss Endicott, the lady to whom Mr. Chamberlain is shortly to be married, is the daughter of the United States Minister for War, and Mr. Chamberlain made her acquaintance in Washington during his recent stay there. Mr. Endicott will succeed Mr. Phelps as United States Minister in London, and is expected to arrive here in a few weeks. This will be Mr. Chamberlain's third wife.

The Report Denied.

A New York correspondent telegraphs:—MR. W. C. ENDICOTT, the Secretary of War, who has now been appointed the successor to Mr. Phelps, belongs to one of the oldest and most honourable families in Massachusetts. He is a direct descendant of John Endicott, the first governor of Massachusetts under the charter from the English Crown, who was chosen in London on the 30th of April, 1629. MR. W. C. ENDICOTT had held many public positions before Mr. Cleveland invited him to enter the Cabinet, having been bank president, judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, winning in all those positions the respect of men of all parties by his high character and abilities. His only daughter is an accomplished and charming young lady about 20 years of age, a great favourite in society, both in Boston and in England. Her mother indignantly denies the report cabled from London of the engagement to Mr. Chamberlain, and denounces it as an unwarranted liberty with her daughter's name.

THE ROMANTIC MARRIAGE WITH A GROOM.

Alleged Breach of Promise by the Bridegroom.

A curious turn has been given to the romantic marriage of an heiress with her groom at Leamington. The bridegroom, James Albert Levey, son of a Cubington man, was in service for some time at the Royal Spa. During that period he made the acquaintance of a domestic servant named Wright, in the employ of Lieutenant-colonel Magrath, who carries on business as a wine merchant at Leamington. Levey is reported to have been engaged to be married to Wright, and it is stated that on the faith of his promises she left her employment and set up house-keeping. The wedding was fixed for this week, and the girl was very much distressed on finding that Levey, to whom she was very much attached, had eloped with his master's daughter. Wright placed the matter in the hands of Mr. H. Consett Passman, solicitor, Leamington, who will forthwith commence an action against Levey for breach of promise of marriage. Levey and the supposed heiress are staying at a small cottage occupied by Levey's son, at Cubington. The bridegroom's old companions have warmly congratulated him on his luck in marrying Miss Williams. It is believed that the bride's father, Mr. Ferdinand Capel Hanbury Williams, a landed proprietor in Wales, has not visited Leamington, owing to much grief and annoyance at his daughter's misconduct that he is not inclined to display further anxiety on her behalf. Those who know Levey when he was in service at Leamington profess to be surprised that an educated young lady should have "taken a fancy" to him. The gossip does not say whether there is much cash at the disposal of the couple, as they are living at present in a very quiet style at a hamlet near Leamington. Levey's alleged "treatment" of the girl Wright has produced quite a revolution in feeling against him at Leamington. The sequel is likely to prove most interesting to the public than agreeable to the principal actors. (Details will be found on page 5.)

SAD BOATING FATALITY—TWO LIVES LOST.

A Torquay pleasure boat, containing a young man and three young women was observed to be in a sinking condition off Paignton on Thursday evening. Three boats put off, but before the rescuers could reach the distressed boat it sank. The young man and his sister, who he was supporting, were taken out of the water alive, but the two other young women were dead when brought ashore. A treacherous sea was running at the time.

The annual general meeting of the proprietors of the London Institution was held on Wednesday at Finsbury Circus, when it was resolved to raise the sum of £5,000 for the purpose of defraying the cost of improvements to the building.

SUICIDE OF AN OPERATIC SINGER.

Startling Affair in Piccadilly.

Shortly before eight o'clock on Thursday night a well-dressed lady engaged a four-wheeled cab from the rank opposite the entrance to the Grand Hotel, Charing Cross, and gave instructions to be driven to Piccadilly. Just as the vehicle was passing Clarence-street, the report of firearms was heard, and smoke was seen to be issuing from the window. A police-constable who was on duty rushed forward and stopped the lady, and conveyed her to the Grand Hotel, where she was taken to the hospital. She was found to be suffering from a wound in the head, and gave the driver orders to proceed to St. George's Hospital. Here the case was at once taken in hand by Mr. Lawson, the house surgeon; but from the beginning there was no hope of the lady's recovery, and she died at 3.25 a.m. without having regained consciousness. The lady had evidently placed the barrel to her right temple, and the bullet penetrated through the cab window at the left temple, and through the cab, four or five chambers were still loaded, and the fifth had recently been discharged. From her dress and appearance it is judged she was a lady of good social position, but nothing was found on the clothing of the deceased which would lead to identification.

Professional Disappointment.

The following particulars are given by a correspondent of a morning contemporary:—"The tragic death by suicide in Piccadilly of the well-known operatic prima donna, Madame Helene Crompton-Turner, has shocked a wide circle of friends, acquaintances, and admirers. There is no doubt the unfortunate lady took too much to heart the failure of her negotiations for an engagement this season at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. The story, as it was told by the prima donna herself, was as follows:—Madame Crompton-Turner had been engaged as a member of Mr. Augustus Harris's Italian Opera Company at Drury Lane. This year her engagement at the Royal Italian Opera was so far settled that the salary had been arranged, the draft contract had been sent her to be signed, and as she expressed herself in need of ready money for her maintenance, Mr. Augustus Harris had sent her a cheque in advance. Madame Crompton-Turner returned the contract signed, and with it an intimation that she intended to make her rentrée as Aida. The communication was couched in such terms that it was justifiably held to be a condition, although the lady subsequently declared that it was merely a request. An interview between manager and artist ensued, and in the result, as Madame Crompton-Turner stated, in a fit of temper, she tore up her contract. She afterwards sought to reopen negotiations, and consulted a solicitor, but the intimation Mr. Harris—be it said, with full justice—had engaged other artists back on his word. Madame Crompton-Turner found herself out of an engagement. The poor lady took the situation very much to heart, and in a letter written less than forty-eight hours before her suicide she declared that it 'will be pretty well the death of me through worry.' Furthermore she was in acute pain, and apparently had recourse to a dangerous extent to narcotics.

Suffering and Misfortune.

In the same letter (written on Tuesday night) she says, "I have been at death's door. Sleepless nights through intense neuralgia in my head obliged me to take an overdose of a mixture which was prescribed me by my doctor to relieve pain. After some considerable hours I was brought to life by the vigilant care of two medical men. I feel still queer, especially about the eyes. I am thinking of going away for a little while." The career of Madame Helene Crompton-Turner was almost from first to last a very sad one. She was the daughter of the notorious Madame Rachel, of "beautiful for ever" fame, and who spent a portion of her life in prison. No woman more than Helene Crompton-Turner had a braver fight, but only by the purity of her domestic life, but only by the nicest observance of the requirements of respectable society, to live down the remembrances of her parentage. Even till a few years ago her mother's memory was thrown at her in print by thoughtless persons, and caused her acute pain. But in due time men began to admire the struggles of a good woman to win her livelihood in an honest walk of life, and Madame Helene Crompton-Turner has since been highly and deservedly respected by all who were about 15 years ago she was a member of Mr. Carter's choir at the Albert Hall, and shortly afterwards she entered the Royal Academy of Music in the class of Mr. Randegger. At the Academy she gained high honours, and was selected to play the principal part in a stage presentation of the first opera ever composed by Mr. Eaton Fanning, now professor of music at Harrow School. She married Mr. Turner, a wealthy City merchant, and had three children, destined to be a happy one. But Mr. Turner died under most unfortunate circumstances, and Madame Crompton-Turner, after successful appearances at Her Majesty's Theatre, and with appearances at the company in the United States, went to Milan, where she secured a high position, particularly for her representation of Aida. She returned here about seven years ago, since when her public career has been more or less well known. In private life Madame Crompton-Turner was distinguished for her brilliant conversational powers, her command of language, and her wit. She was one of the most open-minded and sensible of women, and short of brain disease caused by trouble and physical pain, she would probably have been considered the last person in the world likely to take away her life by violence.

A boy and girl, both under 3 years of age, were on Friday afternoon accidentally drowned in a pond at Bradford, near which they had been playing.

The Royal Victoria Coffee Hall was on Thursday night crowded to excess, the occasion being the appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves, who was in the capital voice, rendering in his old style "The Pilgrim of Love" and "The Macgregor's Gathering," responding to a vociferous encore with the popular favourite, "Tom Bowling." Miss Anna Lang, with two splendidly executed violin solos; Mr. A. Wieland, recitations; and Messrs. James Baines and Ernest Birch, songs, also contributed to a very enjoyable evening. These Thursday ballad concerts are becoming immensely popular in South London, and the management are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts in this direction.

THE ELTHAM MURDER.

Confession after Seventeen Years.

It is upwards of seventeen years ago that Jane Maria Clousen, a servant girl, 19 years of age, whose friends resided at Deptford, was murdered in Kidbrooke-lane, between Blackheath and Woolwich, by her face being backed with a plasterer's hammer, which was the next day found in the grounds of Morden College, Blackheath. The poor girl lingered for a week before dying in Guy's Hospital, but never recovered consciousness to describe her assailant, and he has never been discovered. A young man, a Greenwich printer, at whose father's house the girl had been servant, was charged with the crime, but was acquitted after several days' trial at the Old Bailey. The Sydney (New South Wales) papers of March 19th state that a man named Michael Carroll, aged 40, who had been employed at the Morden College, near Sydney, called on Police-constable J. C. Beer, the local police officer, and gave himself up for the crime. He stated that he committed it nineteen years ago, and that the effect upon his conscience has been such that at last he has given himself up to justice. His tale appears very circumstantial, and the man gives minute particulars of the tragedy. On the night that the time he was living near Woolwich and was keeping company with a girl named Jane Maria Clousen, a girl who was nothing more to do with him. This declaration raised the devil in his breast, and he bought a plasterer's hammer, and made an appointment with the girl in Kidbrooke-lane, Eltham, between Deptford and Woolwich. They met, and after an altercation he hit her a fearful blow on the head with the hammer and fled, leaving her for dead. On the following morning the girl was found near a hedge in a dying state. A man named Walter Foot, a painter, with whose parents the girl had been living, was arrested for the crime, stood his trial, but was acquitted. The man Carroll had been undergoing a heavy drinking bout for a week before he gave himself up. He admits having undergone five years' imprisonment in England for inflicting grievous bodily harm on a gas manager. He has been a soldier during part of his life, and twice deserted. One of the serious features of the Eltham case was that at the very first discovery of the murder suspicion attached to a sergeant of a Scottish regiment, who was seen accompanying a young woman answering to the description of the murdered girl on the night in question in the neighbourhood. No reference was made to this incident at the trial, but it may be remembered that the judge severely censured the police for keeping back evidence that did not square with their own theory of the murder, and this may account for the suppression of any reference to this matter. Carroll has been remanded and placed under medical treatment and observation, in consequence of the effects of his drinking bout.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

At the Manchester Assizes on Friday, John Alfred Gell was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Miller at Moston, on the 1st of March, and was sentenced to death.

A SINGULAR POLICE CASE.

At the West Ham Police Court on Thursday, Eliza James, decently attired, described as married, of 3, Alma-terrace, George-street, Canning Town, was charged with being drunk in the Barking-road.—Police-constable Le Duc, 487 K, stated that at about seven o'clock the previous evening he was on duty in the Barking-road, when he saw the prisoner—Prisoner (in an excited tone): Yes, the black men charged me with robbing them.—The constable proceeded with his evidence, and said the prisoner was drunk, and the men went away, but she would not do so, and he was obliged to take her into custody.—MR. ATTWATER (the clerk): Well, anything else?—The Constable (that is all; that is the case.—MR. BAGGALLAY (to prisoner): Now you ask questions.—Prisoner (excitedly): The black men wrongfully accused me of robbing them, and they went to the station.—MR. BAGGALLAY (to the constable): Did the men accuse her of robbing them?—The Constable: They did.—Prisoner: They went to the station, and the sergeant would not take the charge.—MR. BAGGALLAY: Did the men go to the station, and did they prefer a charge?—The Constable: Yes, but the charge was not taken.—Prisoner: Yes, but he turned to you, and said, "Charge her with being intoxicated."—The constable denied this.—Prisoner: I was charged immediately afterwards; soner I was charged immediately afterwards; I was kept till twelve o'clock with nothing on until the inspector came.—A few minutes to seven o'clock came to the cell, and he let me out on bail. I asked to see a doctor, and they asked "What doctor?" I said "Dr. Moir," but they did not send for him. I should like to have the case remanded for a fortnight, and I can then call the landlord of the public-house.—MR. BAGGALLAY: The buttons of my bodice.—MR. BAGGALLAY: Who was at the station?—The Constable: Inspector Thomas.—Prisoner: It was a sergeant.—MR. BAGGALLAY (looking at the charge-sheet): Inspector Cummings.—The Constable: Yes, sir; Inspector Cummings took the charge.—MR. BAGGALLAY: I thought you said Inspector Thomas. He took the charge at 7.20 P.—The Constable: Yes; when the prisoner was in the dock she tore her clothes off.—Prisoner: You stripped me; you said I was a thief.—MR. BAGGALLAY (to the constable): Have you any other witnesses here now?—The Constable: No, your worship.—Prisoner: Have I no remedy for the way they treated me?—MR. BAGGALLAY: You will be bound over to come up this day week.—Prisoner was afterwards bound over and left the court.

We hear that Mr. T. H. Ferrar, who has held the post of treasurer to the London Pavilion for many years, has left that establishment. We hope Mr. Ferrar will not be long out of harness, as he was always a courteous and punctilious official.

A cookery exhibition of a very attractive kind has been held during the past week at the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, at Knightsbridge. Many culinary triumphs were exhibited and partaken of. The competition among exhibitors was very keen. Mr. H. B. Cross, of Barnstable, secured the highest award (a gold medal and diploma) for ornamental sugar work and birthday and christening cakes. His chef d'œuvre was a cleverly-devised illustration of the Emancipation and the forms and flowers of Devon.

OUR LITERARY GALLERY.

AN ADVENTURE ON THE WEST COAST.

By G. A. HENRY.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

We were waiting at Cape Coast, the regiment from England would not be out for another fortnight, and until their arrival there was nothing to do, for the Ashantis were already in full retreat for the Pra, and, indeed, most of them had already crossed the river, therefore when Stanley dropped into my room one day and asked me if I was disposed to go down with him in his launch to the Volta, to see how Captain Glover was getting on with the large native force he was raising there, I jumped at the offer. Mentioning in the course of the day that I was going down with Stanley in the launch, I found that the news was at first received with incredulity, and that when it was realised that I was in earnest my friends told me that it was fortunate that there was no asylum for idiots at Cape Coast, as, had such an establishment been there, I should certainly not have been at large. Inquiries led to a description of Stanley's launch, which I had not hitherto seen, and certainly the report was not a reassuring one. It was a long, low, narrow Upper Thames launch, and made for the Thames below Greenwich, and was nothing of the Atlantic. That it had no cabin of any sort mattered not at all, but the thought that I had agreed to go one hundred and forty miles down the coast in what one of my informants called a gimcrack thing, fit only to take three or four ladies from Kingston to Hampton Court, was not pleasant; however, there was no getting out of it if Stanley could go, I could. At any rate, I was not going to confess that I funked going in a star-shaped launch. Three days later, on the evening of the 8th of December—Stanley dropped in again. The boat had just come round from Elmina. A surf boat was going out to it with coal. "Pop what things you want in bag; I have sent down everything we shall want in the way of grub. In half an hour the moon will be up, and then we will make a start."

In ten minutes we were walking together down to the landing place. Some natives, with eight sacks of coal, were waiting there. "We are just in time," Stanley said; "here comes the surf boat back, this last lot of coal will be on her up." In a few minutes the boat was off, and having got things in a star-shaped launch, we were bobbing up and down just beyond the line of rollers. On getting alongside, I regretted that I hadn't hardened my heart and owned that I thought the expedition too hazardous a one. The little boat was so low in the water with its load of coals that I did not think she could possibly take the eight sacks we had brought off. However, it was up on board, flinging the coals aft level with the half-deck, while the engineer sat just below the water level, and the boat was as deep as the nose that the water was awash over the end of her counter. Some rugs were laid over the top of the coal, and on them we took our places. The anchor was hauled up, and the little screw began to revolve. There were six of us all—Stanley, the engineer, an English lad named Frank, who acted as Stanley's amanuensis and factotum, and who is now one of the leading men in the Congo State, two black boys, about fifteen years old, and myself. That was our course, Stanley said, as I took the helm.

"I don't know at all. Besides, the little compass I have got is no use at all in this iron boat. We have got to keep along the coast, and we shall be all right."

The moon had just risen, so we could make out the low line of coast, fringed with palms, with its edge of white surf, as the huge rollers thundered ceaselessly upon it with a dull roar. There was, however, the usual African haze hanging on the water, which rendered the outline of the land so indistinct that it was difficult in the extreme to judge of our distance from it.

We agreed that our best plan would be to keep a hundred yards or so outside the break of the rollers. These came in at regular intervals, fifty or sixty yards apart, and rising in long banks some twelve feet high, so that, except when they passed under us, we lost sight of land altogether, and stepped by a star-shaped launch, the next wave again lifted us. There was no wind, and the surface of the water was as smooth as glass. It was now nearly midnight, and Stanley proposed that he and I should steer by turns, each taking a three-hour watch. "I will take the helm now," he said, "and wake you at three." However, I had no idea of going to sleep, the novelty of the situation, to say nothing of the angularity of the lumps of coal under the rug I was lying on, made sleep altogether out of the question, so we smoked and talked till three, I taking a five minutes' spell every half hour at the pump, for the best, and Stanley opened her seams, and, deep as she now was, she leaked a good deal. At three o'clock I took the helm, Stanley lay down, and was in five minutes fast asleep; the three boys had curled themselves up, and gone off directly we got under weigh. I think that was the longest night I ever spent; the utmost watchfulness was required, for the coast might, for aught I knew, at any moment have trended out, in which case we might have been among the rollers before we knew it, and once over the rollers there was a very small chance of our getting home. As it was, however, the boat would have gone down like a stone, and although a good swimmer I knew that the chances of getting through the surf were but slight. The little engine clanked unceasingly, but although the launch would doubtless have been a fast one in proper trim, loaded as she was, she was not making more than five knots at the most. At last morning broke, and we were then enabled to steer for headlands in the distance instead of following the coast line. As soon as Stanley was awake he routed out the sleeping boys. Coffee was prepared, a tin of meat and another of biscuits opened, and we breakfasted. The land was here very flat for some miles back from the sea, but beyond were undulating hills, which at Mamquandy, about half way down to Accra, came down to the coast, Mamquandy itself rising in a bold headland near it, a thousand feet high. Close at its foot lay the little town of Winneba. Here two ships were at anchor, and their crews clustered to the bulwarks in astonishment at the tiny boat which steamed past them. Parties along the hills roared and a rolling plain bordered the coast as far as Accra. We arrived here at one o'clock in the afternoon, having taken, inclusive of stoppages to screw up nuts and oil heated bearings, thirteen hours to do the seventy miles from Cape Coast. We had not intended to land at Accra, which we had both visited previously, but just as we got there the engineer discovered that the salt had crusted up the passage to the boiler, and that it was necessary to blow out the boiler, allow it to cool, and fit it up again before proceeding. As all this would occupy many hours, we determined to land and spend the night at Accra.

This we did, but as I am describing my voyage in the Dauntless and not the towns on the West Coast, I shall say nothing about Accra beyond the fact that it is a more lively place than Cape Coast, and was much more healthy, although it abounds with pigs and evil smells. We started at daybreak. We got down to Adish late that afternoon without adventure, except that we discovered that the rudder was loose, its power and something had gone wrong with it. However, it held out to the end of the journey, which was fortunate, for the surf is very heavy all along this part of the coast, and the rollers were so much higher than they were when we started that we had every reason to congratulate ourselves that our stock of coal was considerably decreased and the boat proportionately lighter and more buoyant. We were, when we landed, almost as black as the negro boys, for the coast dust had by this time permeated everything, and a native woman, not a mile away, was laughing at us with the audience for a wash

before starting for Captain Glover's camp, a mile inland.

Here we stayed for a day, examining the progress of converting the natives, who were coming in at the rate of a couple of hundred a day, into soldiers. It was a short one, and consisted of clothing them in serge uniforms, putting around them waist belts and shoulder straps, loading them with cartridge pouches, water bottles, and bayonets, and putting muskets into their hands. Before the process began they were a fine-looking set of half-naked negroes; when it was concluded they were the most clumsy, unhappy-looking black men ever seen. They were miserably in their ill-fitting garments, puzzled and weighed down with their accoutrements, and only reconciled to all these novelties by the possession of a gun, the crowning ambition of the black man. However, they afterwards fought bravely against the allies of Ashanti on the other side of the water, and would doubtless have done the same at Coomassie had they not arrived there a day after the English force had crushed the enemy, burnt the town, and started back again for the coast.

The next day we went up the Volta in one of Glover's steamers to the spot where the main body of his force was collected. Just as we had landed a hurricane broke upon us, and the steamer, although with two anchors out, narrowly escaped from going ashore. The lesson was not lost upon us. Had the hurricane burst upon us when we were at sea in the launch, the hurricane season had commenced rendered us anxious to be again as soon as possible. We, therefore, returned at once to Accra, where we found that Glover's people had mended the rudder, and we accordingly started again the first thing next morning. Halfway up to Accra something went wrong with the engine, which was a mere toy. The engineer patched it up, but expressed his opinion that it would not last long. We found that the current, which had been with us coming down, had been changed by the hurricane, and, therefore, we made fair way. We passed the lights of Accra about two o'clock in the evening, and continued on our way without stopping. We now were keeping four or five miles out from land, for steamers were expected up and down and we had no lights with us. Just at twelve o'clock there was a crash, the engine stopped working, and after an hour spent in unscrewing nuts and examining its interior the engineer reported that it had finally and irretrievably broken down.

Till morning broke we drifted. Our position was a most unpleasant one. We were a good way out from land, and had we gained it, it could not have got through the surf. It was unlikely that we should be seen by any passing ship, for except a steamer once a week few vessels came along the coast. We had plenty of provisions, but we had the night before discovered that our water was just out. In the morning, by means of the boat-hook and a board, we reefed the awning and sail and then got out the oars and set to row back to Accra, which was distant about twenty miles. Everything depended upon the current; if it continued to run in the same direction as the day before it would take us back almost as fast as we could row the boat. It was nearly an hour before the question was solved by watching objects on the distant shore. We then found that we were distinctly making progress, and that if the current had not altogether changed it had at least lost its force. It took us eight hours as hard rowing as I have ever had in my life before we reached Accra. By that time we were thoroughly exhausted, and the negro half-mad with the heat for the sun was blazing down with tremendous force, and the last drop of water had been finished before daybreak. On reaching Accra we found to our very great satisfaction that the steamer had just come in from below. We took our passages in her to Cape Coast, and Stanley arranged for her to carry the launch, which he had brought out under the mistaken idea that the expedition would be able to proceed up the River Pra in boats as far as Coomassie, back to England.

I have been in danger a good many times, but I always look back upon that voyage in Stanley's launch as being one of the most hazardous businesses I ever was engaged in.

[The sketch on view in our Gallery next week will be "AN UNDERGROUND PERIL," by JOKER KNIGHT.]

OLD BAILEY TRIALS.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFEAT.—John Samuel Manning, 33, baker, and George William Allen, 46, agent, were indicted for conspiring together and obtaining by false pretences a large quantity of goods. Mr. Polard and Mr. Charles Chamberlain, accompanied by some other officers, went to a house occupied by the prisoner Newman in Leopold-street, Vauxhall, and on forcing their way into one of the rooms they found the two younger prisoners engaged in the act of making counterfeit half-crowns and florins. In the back yard there were also found a number of broken moulds, and it was proved that the elder prisoner, who was the mother of Griffin, was in the house at the time of the discovery. The jury found Newman guilty. Inspector Chamberlain informed the court that all the prisoners were known to have been engaged in the operation of making counterfeit half-crowns and florins for a long time. The Recorder sentenced Turner to eight years' penal servitude, Griffin to six, and Newman to twelve months' hard labour. He expressed his strong approval of the conduct of Inspector Chamberlain in detecting such a gang of coiners, and said he hoped it would be taken notice of by his superiors. The prisoner Newman fainted when the sentence was pronounced, and was carried out of court in an insensible condition.

HOME RULES SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE.—Two men, named Thomas Smith, 29, and John Smith, 22, were indicted for stealing with violence a silver watch and chain from Mr. Stephen Snell on the 25th March. Mr. Warburton prosecuted. The prisoners appeared to have made a most brutal attack upon the prosecutor, and Commissioner Kerr, upon their conviction, sentenced the prisoners, who were Irishmen, to five years' penal servitude. As they were leaving the dock they shouted, "There are bonny boys in Ireland, and we'll have Home Rule yet."

A SCRIPTURE READER SENT TO PRISON.—Stephen Walton Fay, 24, a clerk, but who has for some time past been engaged as a scripture reader in one of the parish churches of Greenwich, pleaded guilty to forging three cheques for £12 12s., £10 10s., and £11, with intent to defraud. In his capacity as scripture reader prisoner made the acquaintance of several wealthy persons in the neighbourhood, from whom, on various pretences, he obtained blank cheques. On these cheques he forged the names of other persons, and had them cashed by local tradesmen. He then absconded, but was apprehended at Gravesend as he was about to sail for Quebec, accompanied by a family at Brighton, and the prisoner was a constable in that district. On the day of the alleged occurrence a constable, who was stated to be the prisoner, called at the house of the prosecutor's master to collect a municipal voting paper, and at this time no one but the prosecutor was in the house. According to the girl's statement, when she handed the voting paper to the constable he forced his way into the house and committed the offence, notwithstanding her cries and resistance. She told her mistress what had happened, and shortly afterwards a constable came to the police station, where the prisoner and the other constable who were there were paraded, but the

twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Richard Quinlan Johnson, a man in the employ of the parcels department at Mount Pleasant, pleaded guilty to stealing a parcel worth 5s. 6d., and was also sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Herbert James Walter Gowing, 19, a clerk, was indicted for stealing a post letter from its contents. Mr. C. R. Gill and Mr. H. C. Hargreaves prosecuted for the Post Office authorities; and Mr. G. Georgehan and Mr. Hutton defended. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—Charles Harland, 32, agent, was indicted for burglary in the dwelling-house of Maurice Murphy, 107, Park-street, Camden Town, and stealing a quantity of cloth and wearing apparel. Mr. Lawrence prosecuted; and Mr. Hutton (for Mr. Keith Frith) defended. Mr. Lawrence said that the burglary took place so far back as February 28th, 1887, but the prisoner had kept out of the way. On March 16th, 1887, the police found the stolen cloth and wearing apparel at the prisoner's house. For the defence, a man named Hogan stated that in March of last year he was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for receiving the cloth and wearing apparel. He bought the property from two men, knowing it to be stolen, and left it at the prisoner's house in his absence and without asking for payment. He did not tell the prisoner it was stolen. The jury found the prisoner guilty on the second count of feloniously receiving, and it was then proved that in 1879 at Reading he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The Recorder now sentenced the prisoner to five years' penal servitude.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BOUVIER.—Mr. Bealey made an application in the case of Mr. F. K. Bouvier, against whom a charge had been preferred of obtaining by false pretences from Dr. S. B. McMillan the sum of £500. Mr. Bealey said he would apply to the Recorder to discharge Dr. McMillan's recognisances to prosecute, and assured the court that there had been no corrupt bargaining in this matter. Mr. Gill said he represented Mr. Polard, who was instructed for the defence, and he concurred in the application. The Recorder said he saw no objection to according to the application, and directed that the recognisances in this matter should be discharged.

DASTARDLY ASSAULT.—Frederick Osborne, 33, a fish hawk, was indicted for maliciously wounding Ann Hand with intent to do her bodily harm. Mr. Mead and Mr. Charles Chamberlain prosecuted. The prosecutor, who is over 70 years of age, keeps the Fox and Hounds beer-shop, Pimlico. On March 16th the prisoner went into the beer-shop and was served with some beer. Mrs. Hand was alone in the bar, and the prisoner then called attention to the dull condition of the fire in the tap-room. Mrs. Hand went to stir it when she was attacked by the prisoner, receiving two wounds on her head, which bled very much, one being over the eye and the other on the forehead, and which the doctor stated might have been caused by a poker. She screamed, and prisoner ran out of the private door in Gregory-street, and it was afterwards found that the public door in Union-street had been bolted inside. A poker covered with blood was found in the tap-room. Prisoner was arrested on the 20th. His defence was that that he had been drinking all day before he went to the beer-shop, that he had a dispute with the prosecutor about the short measure she had given (which, however, she denied), and that when she went to stir the fire he kicked her with his heavy-poled boots. The jury found the prisoner guilty of unlawfully wounding, and the Recorder sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, remarking that he accepted the prisoner's explanation that he did not use the poker. This extraordinary leniency for so brutal an assault created quite a sensation in court.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF COINERS.—James Turner, 20, Ellen Griffin, 30, and Jane Newman, 50, were indicted for having moulds, &c., in their possession for the purpose of making counterfeit half-crowns and florins. Mr. Bodin prosecuted. The three younger prisoners pleaded guilty. The prisoners went to show that on March 25th Inspector Chamberlain, accompanied by some other officers, went to a house occupied by the prisoner Newman in Leopold-street, Vauxhall, and on forcing their way into one of the rooms they found the two younger prisoners engaged in the act of making counterfeit half-crowns and florins. In the back yard there were also found a number of broken moulds, and it was proved that the elder prisoner, who was the mother of Griffin, was in the house at the time of the discovery. The jury found Newman guilty. Inspector Chamberlain informed the court that all the prisoners were known to have been engaged in the operation of making counterfeit half-crowns and florins for a long time. The Recorder sentenced Turner to eight years' penal servitude, Griffin to six, and Newman to twelve months' hard labour. He expressed his strong approval of the conduct of Inspector Chamberlain in detecting such a gang of coiners, and said he hoped it would be taken notice of by his superiors. The prisoner Newman fainted when the sentence was pronounced, and was carried out of court in an insensible condition.

TWO MEN, NAMED THOMAS SMITH, 29, AND JOHN SMITH, 22, WERE INDICTED FOR STEALING WITH VIOLENCE A SILVER WATCH AND CHAIN FROM MR. STEPHEN SNELL ON THE 25TH MARCH. MR. WARBURTON PROSECUTED. THE PRISONERS APPEARED TO HAVE MADE A MOST BRUTAL ATTACK UPON THE PROSECUTOR, AND COMMISSIONER KERR, UPON THEIR CONVICTION, SENTENCED THE PRISONERS, WHO WERE IRISHMEN, TO FIVE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE. AS THEY WERE LEAVING THE DOCK THEY SHOUTED, "THERE ARE BONNY BOYS IN IRELAND, AND WE'LL HAVE HOME RULE YET."

A SCRIPTURE READER SENT TO PRISON.—Stephen Walton Fay, 24, a clerk, but who has for some time past been engaged as a scripture reader in one of the parish churches of Greenwich, pleaded guilty to forging three cheques for £12 12s., £10 10s., and £11, with intent to defraud. In his capacity as scripture reader prisoner made the acquaintance of several wealthy persons in the neighbourhood, from whom, on various pretences, he obtained blank cheques. On these cheques he forged the names of other persons, and had them cashed by local tradesmen. He then absconded, but was apprehended at Gravesend as he was about to sail for Quebec, accompanied by a family at Brighton, and the prisoner was a constable in that district. On the day of the alleged occurrence a constable, who was stated to be the prisoner, called at the house of the prosecutor's master to collect a municipal voting paper, and at this time no one but the prosecutor was in the house. According to the girl's statement, when she handed the voting paper to the constable he forced his way into the house and committed the offence, notwithstanding her cries and resistance. She told her mistress what had happened, and shortly afterwards a constable came to the police station, where the prisoner and the other constable who were there were paraded, but the

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prosecutor was unable to identify any of the men as the person who assaulted her. The prosecutor now professed to speak positively to the identity of the prisoner, and asserted that the accused was the man who had assaulted her in the way described. The prosecutor, in her cross-examination, admitted that while the assault was being committed a boy came to the street door and knocked, but she did not let him in or ask him to go for assistance, because the prisoner told her not to do so. It also appeared that the prisoner and eleven other constables were mustered on a second occasion, and that the prosecutor again failed to identify him. The jury found the prisoner not guilty.

THE EAST-END SINGING CASE.—Thomas James Matthews, 32, was indicted for feloniously wounding Henry Blamering with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. Mr. Mead and Mr. Charles Chamberlain prosecuted; and Mr. Georgehan appeared for the defence. The accused, it appeared, was the manager of the Old Two Brewers, Brick-lane, and the prosecutor had been employed by him as barman. The prosecutor was dismissed from that employment in December last year, and was subsequently taken into custody on a charge of having indecently assaulted the daughter of the prisoner, a young girl named 17. Blamering was tried at that charge in this court on the 21st of January, and was acquitted. On the same night the prosecutor went to the Old Two Brewers and produced a newspaper, which presumably contained a report of the trial. It was alleged that he laughed at the prisoner, who then produced a revolver, and fired two shots at him, wounding him rather seriously. The prosecutor admitted that two of his friends, who had gone with him into the house, entreated him not to go into the house for fear there should be a quarrel, but that he persisted in going in, and it was suggested that the reason for the prosecutor going into the house after his acquittal was to annoy and insult the prisoner. It transpired in the course of the inquiry that the Old Two Brewers had been entered by burglars, and that the prisoner purchased the revolver for the protection of the premises. The jury found the prisoner guilty of the unadvised use of a dangerous weapon, but strongly recommended him to mercy. The learned judge sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

WOUNDING BY A SOLDIER.—James Brown, a private in the 7th Dragoons, surrendered to take his trial for feloniously wounding Eliza Jane Gower, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. Mr. Carter prosecuted; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Hutton. The prisoner and the prosecutor had cohabited before the accused enlisted, which was only a short time ago. On Easter Monday the prisoner went to the lodgings occupied by the prosecutor and entered her bedroom. Shortly afterwards an alarm was given, and the prosecutor was discovered with her throat cut. She at first charged the prisoner with having indicated the injury upon her, but she subsequently said she was in such an excited state she could not tell how the affair happened. The injury inflicted was not very serious, and according to the medical testimony the wound might have been self-inflicted. The jury found the prisoner guilty of unlawfully wounding, and he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Robert Simes, 33, was indicted for a felonious assault upon Elizabeth Cummings. Mr. Eardley Wilmut prosecuted; and Mr. Georgehan defended the prisoner. The circumstances under which this charge was preferred were somewhat remarkable. The prosecutor was the wife of a police-constable, and she and her husband and three children occupied lodgings in Cyprus-street, Clerkenwell. The family occupied two rooms on the ground floor, and the prisoner was a lodger in the same house. On the night of the 19th of April the husband was out on duty, and the prosecutor went to bed with her children in the back room, there being a small light burning in the room. The prosecutor went to sleep, and was awakened by finding a man in bed with her. She at first thought it was her husband, but discovering her mistake she gave an alarm, and the prisoner rushed out of the room. He was taken into custody shortly afterwards, and the prosecutor identified him as the man who had assaulted her. The answer to the charge was that the prosecutor was mistaken as to the identity of the prisoner. The prisoner was called to give evidence, and he stated upon oath that he was not the man who had acted in the way described by the prosecutor on the night in question. He had served in the Army for three years, was discharged with a good character, and was still in the receipt of Army Service pay. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his previous good character. The prisoner was sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

THE ALLEGED CHILD MURDER AT EDMONTON.—Jane Esther Hart, 34, an Irish girl, was indicted for the wilful killing of a male child. Mr. Mead and Mr. Charles Matthews prosecuted; Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Georgehan defended. Mr. Mead, in opening the case, said that the prisoner was the wife of a general dealer living at Edmonton. They were the parents of Dora Hart, who on Tuesday, January 31st, gave birth to two children, a boy and a girl. Later in the day the doctor and the nurse called, and they were told that the children had been sent to Southgate. The next day the doctor and nurse called again, and were told that both children were dead. On Sunday, February 5th, at the Wesleyan Sunday School in the High-road, Tottenham, about a mile from where the Harts lived, Mr. Skinner, the superintendent, had his attention called to a parcel which had been found, and it was discovered that it was the body of a female infant child, which was naked, but wrapped in paper. On February 7th a constable went to the house, and the prisoner told him that she had taken the body of the girl in the direction of the chapel, and that she had buried the boy in London. At the inquest she said the boy was almost dead when it was born. She tried to feed with milk, but the infant could not swallow it. She also said that all children who died within twenty-eight days were buried as still-born, according to Hebrew custom. When taken into custody a constable asked the name of the man to whom she said she had given the body of the male child to take to London, and she told him to go and see her son Harry, who took the officer into the back garden, and he pointed out the spot, and the officer dug and found the body of the other child. Medical evidence went to show that there was but imperfect expansion of the lungs of both children, and death was probably due to natural causes. His lordship, addressing the jury, said he had read the depositions, and there was not a rag of evidence to support the charge of wilful murder, and the jury would therefore say that the prisoner was not guilty. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of not guilty on this and another indictment, and Mrs. Hart was discharged.

Comment is credited with 50,000 miles of stone fence.

OUR LITERARY TABLE.

IN THE WATCHES OF THE NIGHT. By Mrs. Horace Dobell. Vol. XVII. Price 6d. Published by Remington and Co., 18, Henrietta-street. Mrs. Dobell approaches the end of her monumental labour; another volume will complete it. We can only express surprise that she has been able to maintain for such a long and tiresome period a high level of poetic merit. In the present instalment there is no sign of flagging energy; on the contrary, the thoughts are as fresh and the style as lively as when she first took pen in hand. The reader always gets something to carry away in his mind or his heart from a dip into the book—some little idea which sets his brain thinking over one or the other of the problems of humanity. We like Mrs. Dobell least when she is belittling; not that she does not strike striking blows, but they often alight on plumes not worthy of being whacked in such tranchant style.

THE ANGLER'S DIARY AND TOURIST FISHERMAN'S GAZETTEER. By J. C. B. C. One vol. Price 1s. 6d. Published at the Field Office, 248, Strand. Most British anglers know this eminently useful work too well to need any commendation from us. To others we will merely say that they ought to at once buy a book which gives an enormous amount of useful information respecting fishing waters in almost all parts of the world. The part devoted to the United Kingdom is quite exhaustive. We doubt whether "Old Isaac" himself could add much to it.

THE HUMAN FOOT IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By J. Rhye, M.R.C.S. One vol. Price 1s. Published at 5, St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet-street. People who suffer from the ills to which human feet are heir—and who do not—may study this treatise with advantage. The author deals with his subject scientifically, showing, in the first place, how troubles arise, and, in the next, how it may be prevented or cured. There are some cases, perhaps, almost beyond successful treatment, but in the vast majority the sufferer has it within his power to obtain speedy relief by very simple means. What these means are we leave to Mr. Rhye to show.

THE LAWN TENNIS CALENDAR. By B. C. Eveleigh. One vol. Price 1s. Published at the Field Office, 248, Strand. Now that lawn tennis has taken its rank among the athletic sports of England, its innumerable votaries need an annual devoted exclusively to their favourite pastime. This want is supplied by the excellent calendar now before us, which gives, in addition to much other useful information, detailed reports of all the meetings of any consequence that took place last year.

"Love's Rebuke" is the title of a song that should become popular, which has been sent us by H. Klein and Co., of 3, Holborn Viaduct. We have received from the same firm "The Toilers," by M. Piccolomini, and "Ninth Boy Bower," by Louis Hodge.

PUBLICATIONS.

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DR. WATTS ON ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS. A Treatise on the only successful Method of Effecting a Permanent Cure. By Dr. W. Watts, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., &c. London: C. Mitchell and Co., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, and Simpkin and Co., Stationers' Hall-court, Strand.

HOMEOPATHIC FAMILY INSTRUCTOR. BY DR. R. W. EPPS. Describes fully and prescribes for general diseases. London: JAMES EPPS and CO., at Threadneedle-street, and 105, Piccadilly.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

THE POLITICIAN.

Can it possibly be true that the National Liberal Club, the grand institution which was to have converted the entire British nation to Liberalism, is already beset by serious financial difficulties? So it would appear. The annual balance-sheet shows a deficit amounting to several thousand pounds. And just at the very moment when this distressing divergence is made, we are informed that Mr. Chamberlain has withdrawn from the club on account of the Gladstonian proclivities of the management. His going so soon in the case of the Liberal Club at Birmingham sealed its fate and brought it to the hammer. Will the great menagerie on the Embankment similarly suffer eclipse through the withdrawal of its founder?

The French Foreign Minister threatens England with "reciprocity" if Mr. Goschen does not abandon his desire of imposing a five-shilling duty on wines bottled outside the United Kingdom. Excellent phrase! Why, reciprocity is just what England longs for, and it comes continental neighbour. The French, it is true, like to frighten Mr. Goschen into remodelling his fiscal arrangements to suit French tastes.

Maidstone certainly ought to erect a statue to Lord Beaconsfield, and I am glad to see that the citizens have decided to do so. It was this fine old borough which first gave young Disraeli admission into the assembly where he was destined to achieve immemorial fame as a statesman, a legislator, a party leader, and, above all, as a sterling patriot. He gained his seat for Maidstone in 1837, standing as a Conservative against two Liberals, and he continued to represent the constituency for three years, when he moved on to Shrewsbury.

It is not uncommon to hear Radicals dilating on the supposed expensiveness of monarchical institutions, as evidenced in the incomes paid to the Queen and her children. There are two things to be said to that theory—the first, that the nation received estates worth £200,000 per annum as a set-off against the Royal allowances; the second, that, in Republican countries there are sources of expenditure of which, happily, we have no experience. Take, for instance, the United States. I find that the allowances paid to members of the House of Representatives amount to close on £370,000 per annum, in addition to which they possess certain privileges which add largely to their gains. We may safely take it, therefore, that in one way and another these lucky gentlemen divide among them a good deal more of England's money than their good and their family to maintain their position. But in the latter case, the Crown lands furnish the greater part of the money, whereas in the United States every farthing comes out of the public pocket.

"If this Deceased Wife's Sister Bill is passed, would you be able to marry Jack after my death?" asked a married lady of her spinster sister, who was living with her. "Yes," was the demure reply. "If Jack became a widower, he could marry me as married as I am." "And what if you should die?" "And that's why you have been setting your cap at him, is it, miss?" she shouted; "out you go at once." And out she went.

There is a potentate on the West Coast of Africa who rejoices in the name of "King Grand Jack," and who is entitled to fly the British flag as a vassal of England. The other day, one of his sons having died, it was determined to celebrate the mourning with a fitting style. Accordingly, a number of wretched negroes were seized by the Royal officials and pitched into the boiling surf on the shore. Nor were they even given the chance of escaping from drowning, those who swam ashore being skewered to death by the delighted crowd. Is it not about time to cancel King Grand Jack's right to hoist the meteor flag?

Mr. Parnell's obsequiousness to Mr. Gladstone knows no limit. The Irish head centre issued a mandate to his "fiends" to attend in their places, every man doing this, for the diversion of the Budget. And why? Simply because Mr. Gladstone had made it known that he purposed to raise the whole question of the incidence of taxation on that occasion, and Mr. Parnell therefore rallied his followers to make a big shout for the Grand Old Victim of Blarney.

A would-be funny fellow has written to the editor, asking whether the wheel tax will affect waltzers, roulette tables, the Vaud of Kent, and the man at the wheel. No, sir; these do not come within the purview of the impost. But I am credibly informed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is meditating a tax on donkeys; and you had better look out for yourself, my friend.

Another joker wants to know why Sir William Flarocott should not be made to pay as much as a steam-roller for wearing out the roads. This certainly seems an oversight on the part of Mr. Goschen. I have heard, on credible authority, that Sir William's enormous weight makes great holes in the roads near his Forest seat whenever the weather is at all moist.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

Thunderstorm is all right for the Jubilee Stakes. The favourite, Friar's Balsam, appears to have outstayed the opposition against him. Whatever was the cause for easing the rates at which he could be backed, his friends appear to have reassured themselves. On Wednesday the turning point was reached, and money to be put on at 7 to 4 could not be placed among fielders on the Two Thousand Guineas.

I shall have something to say about the market and each of the probable starters in Sunday's paper. At present I must content myself by saying that I cannot see what ought to beat Friar's Balsam. I do not like Ayrshire as a candidate for classic honours. I do not believe that Orbit beat any class in the Craven Stakes, and he certainly did not win against the best of the season. Still, he won, and in the poor company likely to start at the market, I should not be surprised to find John Porter's stable supply the first three.

The Duke of Westminster's pair, Orbit and Osory, will run independently of Friar's Balsam, and were not tried with him.

I need not say anything about Plumpton or Warwick Steeplechase. At Warwick the weather was fine, but at Plumpton on Monday visitors had a very rough time of it. Fair sport was provided, but at the fact that the steeplechase season I need not trouble about details of jumping races.

In the Shipley Hall Steeplechase, with which we started at Derby, M. F. H. had an easy task with 2st. 7lb. the best of the weights from Bay Comus. Whatever chance the latter had was lost through his running out a half a mile from home.

Parga, who got off very well, and Portnellan, a dead heat for the Highfield Selling Plate, with nine runners. In the run off Parga was too quick for Portnellan.

Mr. Robert Peck's Dulcie and Lord Londonderry's Wenonah made a pretty race in the Sudbury Stakes. At the finish, Dulcie won rather cleverly.

There was a long delay at the post as the fifteen runners for the Welbeck Cup were despatched on their journey. At half distance I thought that Powder Puff would win, but Rose Window and Jack of Lonsdale were shortly to have the issue between them. Rose Window, who had a little bit more left to finish with the others, gained the judge's verdict from Jack of Lonsdale, with ice hard. A queer lot started for the Boden Beccotrie Stakes, for hunters five years old and upwards, which had never started for a race under G. M. H. or Jockey Club rules. Mr. Leopold Rothschild's Valerian won.

No little consternation was felt by fielders when Teddy's number was taken down in the Selling Hunters' Flat Race after they had accepted 6 to 4 on Marlborough Buck on the strength of his opposition. The race among the three was a queer one. Marlborough Buck went badly, and Truthful, who seemed sure to be beaten by Bran Bread, got home. Queen Bee at the last moment was a hot favourite for the High Peak Plate, which she won, in great measure thanks to the Pomona colt's refusing to try at the last.

Humewood has been returned by Lord Dudley, presumably on the score of unsoundness. It is said that there is probability of a lawsuit between that nobleman and Lord Rodney, who was to have received between £26,000 and £7,000 for him.

The Manhattan Athletic Club were arranging to bring a strong contingent of American athletes over here for the championship and other meetings, but it is more than likely that the project will not be carried out.

Charles Carr, in response to an invitation for a match issued by O'Connor, the American, of whom so much was expected last year, declines to enter into more engagements than one at a time. Like answer will be returned to George Hosmer, who is anxious to race the Tyne-sider.

I am glad to hear that the Melbourne Cricket Club expect to raise £250 for Bates' benefit fund. The injury to the popular cricketer's eye has turned out far more serious than was at first anticipated.

Tom Lees, the Australian, who challenges any one to fight at 11st. 7lb., ought not to rest long without finding a combatant. Charles Mitchell answers the colonial boxer to the effect that he (Mitchell) announced before meeting Sullivan that he would not fight again, win or lose. Lees, on this, repeated his invite to all comers to make a match with him at the weight.

Kilrain then took the matter up, and stated that as Mitchell had a fractured bone in the left hand and could not fight if he wished, he (Kilrain) would meet Lees. Kilrain's offer is to give Lees £100 to fight for £1,000 a side, the former to use three-ounce gloves and Lees one-ounce gloves. He does not at present take any notice of Sullivan's challenge to fight in a left ring, under London P.R. rules. If ever they do meet, Kilrain is sure to win if given fair play.

We may expect hot newspaper warfare among the cyclists for the next few weeks. All of the leading performers have their spokesmen in the sporting papers, and are fond of what is called newspaper talk.

Fred Wood's arrival introduces a fresh element of controversy, and what with him, Howell, W. Woodside, Rowe, and the other Yankees, we shall have a busy time with the wheelmen.

On Monday last the Lancashire Football Association Committee met to hear the complaint lodged against Preston North End, who scratched to Accrington rather than play them at Blackburn. The inhabitants of that town had displayed unfriendly feeling to the Preston team, and their dislike to the place was quite natural.

As the committee declined to alter the venue, Preston returned the Association (Lancashire) Cup, and let Accrington walk over. For so doing they have been suspended till the end of December.

The champion racquet match between Latham and Joseph Gray commenced on Wednesday at the Queen's Club. Latham won by four games to one. The remainder of the match will be played at Godalming on Wednesday.

OLD IZAAK.

The following prizes have been offered to be competed for at the anglers' tournament, in addition to the list which I recently published:—Messrs. T. Plewa, "A. J. L.," and M. Davenport, jun., £1 1s. each; M. H. Blamey, £2 2s.; S. Dale and Son, centre-pin reel and line; Farlow, a 14ft. greenheart trout rod; Kipler, a stag's head mounted; J. Cooper, a case of birds; Alcock and Co., a selection of fishing tackle; Carter and Peck, fly rod, reel, and line; P. J. Williams, a prize value £1 5s.; J. W. Tabor, six pairs of fishing socks; Watson and Hancock, a fly rod, reel, and line.

A great feature in the tournament will be throwing from the reel in the Nottingham style, an accomplishment in which several of the Richmond anglers excel. I hope the following description will convey an idea to my readers of how to do it. A great deal depends upon the rod, the stiffness of which should be proportionate to the heaviness of the weight used to throw with, but it must be fairly pliable, and have large upright or snake rings, the latter being, I think, the best. The reel should be a good centre pin, running freely, on which should be carefully wound a soft silk-plaited line. Grasp the rod, having passed the line, through the rings and attached the weight, with the left hand above the reel, and with the right below it, then, with gentle and swinging of the weight and rod, throw gently, and use the forefinger of the right hand as a brake to prevent the reel over-running. I would recommend a learner to use a heavy weight, say 2lb.

It is most desirable when pike fishing to be able to throw in this style, especially if spinning, as the line is wound back directly on to the winch instead of being drawn in by the hand. When throwing in the Thames style, and being laid on the bank, it is liable to catch in sticks and stones, and so spoil the next throw. Furthermore, the Nottingham angler can generally cast twice as quickly, the bait is not so likely to be jerked off the hook, and, I should imagine, presents a more natural appearance in the water when being steadily brought back by a winch, than when being drawn in by the hand with repeated pulls at the line.

Legering for barbel is a method of fishing attended with many disappointments. The angler's hopes and expectations are raised to the highest pitch by again and again feeling the knock of what he thinks is a good fish, but, do what he may, he cannot hook one. This has often been my experience, and probably that of many others. I think that a mistake is sometimes made in supposing that they are barbel bites, and that, in reality, they are caused by small chub endeavouring to get outside the worm. If they are barbel, I have heard, on good authority, that the use of a hook, with a smaller one attached to the top of the shank, frequently results in a capture.

While on the subject of books, Mr. Depledge writes me with reference to a note on page 1, issued Sunday last concerning the late Edward Roach, Esq., of Costford House, Brackley, set some ed lines in a large pond on his property. Upon going next morning to take them up, he found that one of his best taken by a tench of 15lb., and the tench had afterwards been forced by the fish.

I am obliged to Mr. Gough for the following letter:—

With reference to the correspondence appearing in your issue of Sunday last concerning the late Edward Roach, Esq., of Costford House, Brackley, set some ed lines in a large pond on his property. Upon going next morning to take them up, he found that one of his best taken by a tench of 15lb., and the tench had afterwards been forced by the fish.

pike of 15lb. The tench had choked the pike, and the latter was easily captured.

I have pleasure in advising Mr. Orr to write to Messrs. Eaton and Deller, Crooked-lane, London, E.C., for a book entitled "Angling in Salt Water," by J. Bickerdye, price 1s.

"Phycer" asks where—"knowing nothing about the gentle art whatever"—he may find "a nice spot within thirty or forty miles of London—free fishing if possible," and, I suppose, the fish anxiously waiting for their mouths wide open for a baited hook to be dropped into them. As well might he ask me to define the exact position of that little island where pigs are said to be running about ready roasted, with their crackling done to a turn, asking to be eaten. I may at once inform him and others who may think like him, that it is of no use knowing "where to fish" if ignorant "of how to fish," and I think I may say that if the book numbers of the People be studied, a clue will be found which will help to solve both problems.

I must congratulate Mr. P. Geon on his reelection as president of the Anglers' Association, and the members of that association on their having again secured the services of "the father of the Anglers' Benevolent Society." Many anglers will be pleased to hear that Mr. Geon has been enjoying good sport among the salmon on Loch Tay, two having fallen victims to his rod weighing respectively 17lb. and 37lb. each.

I have received letters from "Old Bob" and "Cantlowes," reference to which I am compelled, from want of space, to postpone until next week.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

American wild cats must be rough customers to meet, if one may believe the account of a tragic encounter between one of these creatures, and a blackwoodman. The latter coming upon the cat in the very act of springing on a calf, dealt the beast a mighty whack with a club. Most cats would have cried "pecorini" at once; not so this one. Gathering itself together, it sprang on the man's head, bore him to the ground, and a fierce tussle ensued. At last, however, the human combatant got free, and gave the feline another bang which settled it. After this exciting description, it comes as an anti-climax to learn that the wild cat only weighed 50lb. That blackwoodman must have been a weakling to have any trouble in killing such a puny antagonist.

During my sojourn in India the jungle men often used to bring in live wild cats which had been trapped, and savage creatures they were, too. But any "varmint" dog of reasonable size would get the better of the animal in a duel. I have frequently seen this put to test, and the dog always remained the victor. The Indian wild cat is not much larger, as a rule, than the domestic variety, but it possesses incomparably more strength and staying power, while its fierceness equals the tiger's.

When strolling through the beautiful woods at Arundel the other day, I saw one of the common white butterflies, being the first that has come under my observation this season. It was the only one, too, although my walk extended for several miles. I should feel greatly obliged to country readers if they would drop me a postcard whenever there is anything of this sort to report. One only has to keep one's eyes and ears open amid rural scenes to note numbers of things interesting to the urban naturalist. I have not, as yet, come across a single snake in my wanderings.

Is there any cure for fungus when it attacks goldfish? I doubt it; so far as my own experiments go, every fish so attacked is doomed to die. The hateful disease broke out in my aquarium some time ago, and out of a half-dozen goldfish only two remain alive, and even these seem likely to succumb. None of the other inhabitants, neither the tench, perch, bronze carp, or minnows are affected in the slightest degree, and yet the fungus must be contagious. I have tried taking out the diseased fish and rubbing them with both paraffin and salt, but the dreadful filmy stuff always comes back in a few hours.

I will be much obliged if readers of this column will send their questions in by the Wednesday of the week in which they want them answered. Mr. Yates sent a letter to me on Friday, the 20th, which he wanted published on the 22nd. Of course I could not do this, for a country issue of the paper appears on Friday, and my notes have which I can talk like harlots. He has one about ten months old which imitates the meowing of a cat, the sigh of a human being, and many other sounds. Jays always are capable of imitating the human voice, and, indeed, many people prefer them even to parrots in this respect. My correspondent also wishes to know whether the bird should have its tongue slit. Certainly not; it will do no good, but cause the bird great pain, and may injure him seriously.

"Job" has a lark whose hind claws are growing to an inordinate length, and appear to trouble the bird greatly. I should advise him to cut the nail part.

Mr. Hillyard is greatly troubled by mice which inhabit the wainscot of his drawing-room. He has tried cats and traps, but they have both failed alike to get rid of the pests. Perhaps he has never tried the break-back traps, which can be purchased for 6d. each. They are the best traps I know for mice. Chloride of lime is recommended greatly for driving away rats; it would decidedly be worth trying for mice.

"Canary" kindly sends a cure for insects in birdcages. He says that a birdcage is made very clean and entirely free from vermin by washing it in borax. My correspondent operated thus only the other week on a large wooden cage, and it is now quite abandoned by the insects. Borax certainly appears to be a most wonderful material for all purposes.

Mr. King wishes to know some small reptile which he could keep in a bell-shaped glass about ten inches across the top and ten inches high. There are a good many small reptiles that he can choose from. A tree-frog would do very well in such a case, if it were turned with the knob uppermost, and with a small fern for the frog to sit upon. But unless my correspondent is prepared to keep a plentiful stock of flies, I would not advise him to get a tree-frog. A toad would do very well if supplied with a small saucer of water. It would eat worms, meal-worms, slugs, flies, small beetles, &c., and would become quite tame. I prefer the species of toad commonly called natterjack, which is not so handsome, but is more lively and can stand the sun better than the common kind. The natterjacks can be purchased in Seven Dials for about 9d. apiece. My correspondent could also purchase a lizard of the common English species, which would eat spiders. If the glass were turned up the other way and partly filled with water, it would contain a couple of newts. It would have then to be covered with a piece of gauze, or the little amphibians would creep out. Newts eat ants' eggs, bloodworms, &c.

I have received a copy of a small work on the management of canaries and British song birds. The first-mentioned are treated of by Mr. Sabin and the latter by Mr. Burnett, two well-known authorities on birds. The little book is likely to be of use to the amateur bird-keeper.

THE ACTOR.

I must confess that what struck me most in the performance of "Ion," at the Princess's the other day, was the tenacity of Mr. Edmund Russell's costume. He was very Greek indeed in this respect. Not only were his arms bare, but one could see half way down his side, so wide was the aperture in his tunic through which his arms were thrust. I am told that he desired to play

the part minus "tights," but am unwilling to believe that his anxiety for realism went so far as that.

If I mistake not, Mr. and Mrs. Russell were both among the audience which witnessed "Bonny Boy" at the Novelty on the 21st inst. The piece had been produced on the previous Thursday, and on the Saturday it was given for the last time—surely one of the shortest runs on record.

Looked in at Mr. Fred Leslie's benefit on Monday just in time to see Miss Lind's pas seul, to hear Mr. Arthur Roberts in "The Good Young Man that Died," to witness the last act of "Little Jack Sheppard," and to hear Mr. Leslie's brief address to his kind friends in front. The popular actor protested that there was another side to "benefits" than the pecuniary one; they were, he said, the only occasion on which an artist appealed personally to his patrons, whom it was a pleasure for him to meet thus face to face. And undoubtedly there is something to be said for this contention.

Certainly, to judge from the aspect of the Gaiety on Tuesday afternoon, Miss Florence St. John has many personal admirers. The house was crowded, and Miss St. John had laid players under an obligation by choosing for her "resistance-piece" the unbacked and therefore very welcome "Barbe Bleue" of Offenbach. She herself was a delightfully hoydenish Boulotte, and her husband (M. Marius), Mr. Henry Bruce, Mr. Arthur Roberts, Miss M. A. Victor, and Miss Katie Lee were all very excellent in their respective roles. M. Marius, in particular, seems to be getting his voice back again, and was very vivacious.

I found myself regarding Miss St. John's "plump and pleasing" figure, and thinking of the days when she was just as pleasing but much less plump—the days when she belonged to Mr. Durand's opera company, and sang contralto parts; when she figured in pantomime as Miss Florence Leslie; and when she charmed my susceptible heart as Germaine in "Les Cloches." Her stimpness began to leave her when she played Madame Favart at the Strand, and since then she has developed gradually into the Miss St. John we now know and admire. A more delicious singer or more able comic actress does not exist on the Lyric stage.

Attending the fiftieth performance of "Christina," at the Olympic, I was enabled to witness Miss Alexes Leighton's efforts in the part originally played by Miss Rose Leclercq, and afterwards undertaken by Miss Henrietta Lindley. I need scarcely say that Miss Leighton Terry showed herself thoroughly competent for the part. I missed seeing "The Area Belle," in which, I am told, Mr. Robson and Mr. Lugg are very funny. What a good old farce it is! It dates from 1834, and had Toole, Paul Bedford, Romer, and Miss Woolgar for its first exponents. "Christina" may by-and-bye be "moved on" to another West-end theatre.

In connection with Mrs. Bandmann's reappearance on the London stage, it may be interesting to note that she was first seen upon it at the Strand Theatre on November 7th, 1834. She then played Pauline in "Delicate Ground." Her first important part was that of the heroine in Tom Taylor's play, "The White Boy" (1836). In the following year she figured as Juliet at the Lyceum; in 1838 as Doris in "Narcisse;" and a few months later as Eviline in the late Lord Lytton's "Rightful Heir."

After her marriage with Mr. Bandmann she toured with him in Australia and America, playing Juliet, Beatrice, Portia, and Pauline. She then returned to London, and in 1837 she reappeared in London, and in 1873 she for the first time essayed the rôle which she will play on Thursday afternoon, Lady Macbeth. Since then she has added to her repertory Ophelia, Rosalind, Desdemona, Mrs. Hailer, Lady Teazle, &c. It was as Desdemona that she made the greatest impression upon the present writer. I have a keen recollection of how sweetly her voice sounded in the "willow" song.

While Miss Millward is going to America next week for a month's holiday, Mr. Terry, I understand, will remain at his post at the Adelphi, and will continue, till the production of "The Union Jack," to enact nightly his present very trying part. And, indeed, being the promoter of the Daily season at the Gaiety, he could not well be absent from town this summer. He goes to America in the "fall," under the joint management, I understand, of the Gattis and Mr. Daly.

The two engagements with "The Amber Heart" outside of the Lyceum company are excellent. Mr. Hermann Verin and Mrs. Macklin will be very acceptable representatives of Donato and Mirabelle respectively. Mr. Alexander will be Silvio, and Mrs. Haviland Cesta. The piece will be played, as before, in three acts, with a few "cuts" here and there.

JACK ALLROUND.

Before answering correspondents who may wish to avail themselves of the remedies which I suggest as cures or alleviations for common maladies, I wish it to be clearly understood that I prescribe for no individual case. Ailments such as I allude to are rheumatism and the like, are sometimes of such a complex and deep-seated nature as to need the careful attendance of a medical practitioner. At the same time, there are innumerable cases, sometimes producing periods of prolonged torture, rendering life more or less miserable to the sufferer, that may be dealt with by very simple remedies, and these are often unknown to the people who most want them. The recipes and hints I offer must, however, be taken for no more than they are worth.

"Invalid" asks my advice with regard to that unpleasant affection called eczema. This is the commonest of skin diseases, attacks all ages and ranks of life. A change of diet, avoidance of pastry, and a cutting off of stimulants, such tactics are known to go a long way towards routing the enemy. It is important in all cases to attend to the general health, and therefore if you are suffering from dyspepsia, for example, get rid of that evil the best way you can as a first step to a clear-out of eczema. In slight cases camphor ball or zinc ointment locally applied I have known to be effective. When the disease is persistent, an ointment composed of two drachms of juniper tar to two ounces of lard might be tried.

In answer to "Jacob S.," and another correspondent, in reference to the cure given for rheumatism last week, it is the ordinary whole mustard seeds, which must not be crushed in any way, but stirred up in cold water and drunk off—seeds and all—they go down quite easily. As modern table-spoons are made larger than the old standard, you need not quite fill the spoon.

A silk hat that receives an unwelcome gift of grease through coming in contact with a joint of beef hanging in a butcher's shop, as described by "T.T.," might be served by cleansing the spot with benzine, and, when quite clean and brushed dry, then smoothed down with a silk handkerchief and finally pressed with a flat-iron. But I do not recommend the process unless the owner of the hat resides in the country, when, thrown upon his own resources, he must do the best he can. For any one living in London the simplest and most effective remedy is to go to his hatter, who will rectify the accident while he waits in the shop. That was what I did in a similar dilemma, a huge Christmas turkey being the offender in my case.

To succeed in applying a black dye to a red cord down the sides of a pair of black trousers greatly depends on the texture of the material. If the cloth is light and woolly an "Old People Subscriber" may get the desired effect by laying on black ink with a strong feather, working the black well into the stripe and the stitches at the sides of

the cord. When the first application is quite dry brush it sharply, and repeat the inking twice or thrice as required, letting each fresh deposit of the liquid dry thoroughly before proceeding. Should the cloth be of a shiny blue-black, I fear the result would not be satisfactory. In any case re-making would be best.

C. M. Hillyard's letter I have handed to my colleague, "Backland, Junior," who no doubt will reply.

Mr. Charles Hobbs sends me more "American dainties." I can give but one of these this week. If you want to dress pork and beans as our cousins across the Atlantic do, cook over night one pint of haricot beans; strain next morning. Bake a loin of pork in the oven, and about an hour and twenty minutes before it is to be served put the beans into a saucepan and let them boil for an hour; then strain them, take out the pork and lay the beans under it, and replace both in the oven for twenty minutes, when they will be ready for the table.

I am asked by "C.N." how to manufacture and apply cold solder. There are several methods. The following is highly recommended.—To manufacture the solder you make a weak solution of copper sulphate, say one ounce to a quart of water. Precipitate the copper by rods of zinc; wash the precipitate three times with hot water. Drain off the water, and to every three ounces of precipitate add seven ounces of mercury. You should also add a little sulphuric acid to assist the two metals to combine. When combined they form a paste, and while this is still soft it should be made into small pellets. You must look sharp about it, for the paste sets in a few hours intensely hard. Get sodium amalgam from a chemist or dealer in reagents, and keep it from air in a stoppered bottle.

The "Mater" would do well to have her furniture thoroughly cleaned, first with vinegar, and rubbed over with a dry cloth as a most necessary preparation for a "good body polish." To make this polish, take beeswax half a pound, alkali a quarter of an ounce, melt together until the wax is well coloured, then add linseed oil and spirits of turpentine each half a gill, strain the whole through a piece of coarse muslin. Apply the polish thinly with a woollen rag with a strong even circular movement, then polish off with a linen cloth. Give it plenty of elbow every morning for a week, and the tables ought to look like new.

"Thirsty" wishes for ginger-beer powders. He can make a very good drink by taking powdered loaf sugar four ounces, carbonate of soda one ounce, essence of lemon twelve drops; mix and divide into twelve portions, placing each in a white paper. Then take citric acid ten drachms, and divide it into twelve portions, placing each in a blue or other coloured paper. When you wish for an effervescent drink get two glasses containing about half a pint of water, put in each glass one of the above powders, stir them up, and pour the contents of one glass into the other.

I regret that want of space prevents my replying to several other correspondents until next issue.

GENERAL CHATTER.

Those pests of modern society, the so-called "vigilance committees," call for immediate suppression, or, at all events, very large mitigation. Some of their members, carried away by self-importance, arrogate to themselves the right of punishing the wrongdoers in their way into the houses of the poor, and worrying honest folk with insulting questions. Let it be known, therefore, that these Paul Prys have no authority whatever, and that any householder is justified, not only in refusing to answer their impudent queries, but in bundling them out neck and crop. The system is a combination of spying and terrorism, with not a little prurient curiosity thrown in by way of zest.

"I really believe," said a serious-minded person the other day, "that if I were on the staff of a comic journal it would kill me in three months." "Don't be afraid," replied his companion, "any comic journal would die long before that if you were a contributor to its columns."

An English gentleman who is blessed with an Irish wife—let it be said that Irishwomen make the best wives in the world to those who know how to deal with them—lately noticed that the butter which came to his table had greatly deteriorated in quality. After suffering in silence for some time, he at last ventured to draw his long helpmate's attention to the fact. "Not like this butter?" she exclaimed, her fine eyes wide open with astonishment; "that's curious, now. It comes from a new shop where they guarantee to sell Irish produce at Irish prices, and I thought, dear, you'd like to benefit the old country and ourselves at the same time." On making inquiry the aggrieved Briton discovered that the shop belonged to an "Ebrew Jew, who obtained his 'Irish produce' from the continent.

How much longer, I wonder, will the craze for red bricks last? The craze has been going on for some time, and has become thoroughly begrimed with soot their aesthetic charm gives place to anything but an inspiring effect. Stucco is, no doubt, an abomination by reason of its pretending to be what it is not. But it has the advantage, at all events, that it can easily be made bright and clean-looking by a coat of paint. Red brick edifices, on the contrary, appear doomed to remain smutty for ever when once the soot has got into their complexions.

Talking of this, reminds me that the Marble Arch badly stands in need of another wash. It might be stucco for all the public can tell from its appearance. Why not set a couple of fire-engines to play upon the surface with soap and water, or some other detergent? We have not so many marble structures in London that we can afford to leave the finest covered with soot. The helplessness of Londoners in matters of this sort is as extraordinary as discreditable.

It is rumoured that should Friar's Balsam fulfil his early promise and make a clean sweep of the great three-year-old races this season, the bonnie colt's name will figure largely in more than one list of patent medicines. But, if I mistake not, the appellation was used for that purpose many years ago.

"Not going to the Derby this year, Jinks? Why not?" asked one City gent of another, who lately made a pile by operating in hog's lard. "Well, you see," replied the plutocrat, "we have moved to South Kensington, and my misuses says that her neighbours do not consider the Derby genteel."

The Sikkin campaign is certainly the funniest sort of warfare the world has seen for many a year. Whenever our troops advance the Tibetans skedaddle, to return as soon as our men have retired. This has been going on for about two months without a single casualty on either side, except one British soldier rendered hors d' combat by frost bite. Even Mr. Bright can scarcely object to warfare of this innocent sort; the Tibetans are fighters after his own heart.

"General" Booth having exhausted his available supply of marriageable sons and daughters, is considering, it is said, the expediency of adopting another blooming family from the ranks of the faithful. They would, of course, bear his honoured name, and the half-mark of their superior saintliness could not fail to secure them eligible spouses and also costly wedding gifts for the Salvationist treasury. Perhaps we may even some day see a Booth married to a Batterberg, for the purpose of converting European Royalty to tambourine worship.

NOTICE TO LADIES AND HOUSEWIVES.—BOWEN'S BAKING POWDER is guaranteed entirely free from alum—a cheap and highly injurious article frequently used in low class baking powder, and which is detrimental to health. Beware of cheap imitations, and should be strenuously avoided.—(Adv.)

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From Moonshine.)

Mr. Blunt has written a letter asking that Irish political prisoners may be treated as gentlemen. We hope not, for the gaols will be crowded at once. Nine-tenths of Mr. Gladstone's following would go to prison to get a locus standi.

Mr. Cunningham-Graham, on the other hand, proposes that all political prisoners should be treated as first-class misdeameants. Rather a strange proposition from an apostle of equality—to set up privilege in gaol. No, Mr. Graham; if the political prisoner is to be a first-class misdeameant, we must, as true Socialists, make Bill Sykes a first-class misdeameant too. Equality is equality, even in durance; besides, the law would be saved the responsibility of deciding which was Bill Sykes and which the politician—no easy task at present.

There has been an International Congress of Women at Washington. We have been favoured with the portraits of the leading speakers in a group. We never saw a lot of ladies together whom we should imagine better qualified to be the spinners and widows that they are.

The carters are making a hard fight against the wheel tax. Why should they not pay for the roads which they destroy? What do they do for the public upon whom the cost now falls? Sometimes, indeed, they run over an invalid uncle or a short-sighted aunt for us; but the victim is generally the wrong one.

The Lord Mayor gave you a good dinner on Saturday night, I hear.—Our Literary Man: Yes, not a bad dinner; but he made me pay five shillings for it when I was brought before him on Monday morning.

(From Pouch.)

"THE SERMON QUESTION."—Curate (musical): But why do you object to having a hymn during the collection?—Rector (practical): Well, you see, I preach a good sermon, which I calculate should move the first and second averages of half-crown each; but I find during a long hymn, they seem to cool down, and it barely brings a shilling a head!

ADS TO NEW DICTIONARY.—Mr. Gilling writes sensibly about corporal punishment, but "Gilling" is hardly the appropriate name for a gentleman who has kept a boys' school. "Gilling" would be a very good telegraphic-code word, meaning "educating girls." If this were adopted, then "boyings" would mean "bringing up boys." "I boyed him up" would signify, "I had charge of his education from his earliest boyhood."

SOMETHING LIKE A CONVENT.—The first conference of the College of Evangelical Association last Wednesday, when Mr. Spurgeon made one of his most telling and characteristic speeches, a converted devil addressed the assembly. True, he was only a printer's devil; but this is a step in the right direction, which would have delighted the Original Origin and generous Robbie Burns of Ayr—of that Ayr, by the way, whence came the puer printer's devil in question. He was one of the "ink guide."

(From Fun.)

SHED HAVE TO STROOFTO BE CONQUERED.—Tom Short (who is taking Miss Longe, of Giron College, Cam., down to dinner): Frankly, Miss Longe, the one drawback to you young ladies who have taken 'Varsity honours is that a man has to be so jolly clever for you to look up to him.—Miss Longe: Yes, you'd have to be rather clever, Mr. Short.

SEE HOW THESE ANGELS LOVE ONE ANOTHER.—First Pretty Creature: Yesterday was my birthday, dear; and my Charlie gave me a string of such beautiful pearls—one for every year.—Second ditto (who has failed to secure Charlie): How sweet, dearest. What an expensive present—such a long string, dear.

POLITICS ARE NOT QUITE EVERYTHING.—Miss Improbable: Why don't you join the Primrose League?—Mrs. Spamley: I should like it of all things; but you can see for yourself your colour would not suit my complexion.

An American prize-fighter advertises that she is ready to meet any female bruiser living in a 24-foot ring. This Amazon uses her husband as a punching-sack, and the good man's features do not present the classical appearance they did on the morning that he led his bride to the altar.

"I hope the colonel didn't seem at all annoyed when you presented him with my account, Fan-wipe," said Mouldy to his confidential clerk. "Oh, dear, no, sir, he was as able as you please, offered me a cigar, and a glass of wine, then he glanced over the bill, nodded his head pleasantly said 'That will be all right,' rolled it up and lighted his pipe with it," answered Fan-wipe, chirpily.

(From Judy.)

A TWELVE HINT.—He was a copper riveted lover, and it was getting near twelve p.m., yet he showed no signs of making a move. The damsel yawned, and looked at her watch a dozen times; still he budged not an inch. At last the young lady arose, and, tripping up to the gentle swain, she said, "Benjamin, dear, you do so resemble that old clock that stands in the breakfast-room. The one with the broken mainspring, that belonged to grandfather, I mean." "Eh, what?" ejaculated Benjamin, imagining that she had turned his darling's brain. "By Florence, my ownest own!" he exclaimed nervously. "Oh, because you won't go," she warbled with a barleysugar smile. Then Benjamin turned a crushed strawberry colour, and departed abruptly.

BAWLED OUT.—Jones (to Brown): You needn't mind that old buff, Brown; he's as deaf as a post.—Old Buff (mildly): There now, Jones, when you speak quietly and distinctly like that I can hear every word. It's when you bawl at me that I can't catch what you say.

SAD!—Youngster: Papa, what is a revenue cutter?—Fond Parent (hardly thinking): The individual who employs me, my child. He has just reduced my salary.—[Tears, loud tears.]

WILKINS: Are your wife and daughters in better health, Bimms?—Bimms: Er—yes, quite well now, old man.—W.: Delighted to hear it. Sudden recovery, eh?—B.: Yes, I engaged an ugly doctor.

"Do you pull out teeth gratis, master?" said a ferocious-looking tramp to a village dentist. "No," replied the dentist politely; "but I have a bull-dog that inserts them gratis." "I won't wait to consult 'im," growled the loafer, as he slambled out.

(From Funny Folks.)

MOL-LUSCIOUS NEWS.—A consignment of ten million young oysters has arrived from France at Whitstable for laying down on the oyster-beds there. We are very glad to hear it, and trust they will take to their beds kindly. Probably by the time they have grown their foreign origin, and will rise from their beds "native and to the manner born!"

The popular instrument at a Handel Festival.—The organ.

Canine Rule in Arithmetic.—That there are always four feet to a yard dog.

Marine Mem.—A real sea-dog: The dog-fish.

Golden Weddings.—Tax-dowered Royal ones.

Fashion Item.—The very latest costume: The robe du nuit.

Ladies may sometimes overlook true merit, but they have an uncommonly sharp eye for "genuine Worth."

(From Ally Sharp.)

"I say, Smith, do you know how to prevent a hare smelling in hot weather?" inquired Jones. "Keep it in ice," replied Smith. "No, that won't do it," said Jones; "plug up his nostrils with cotton wool and putty, and he won't be able to smell a bit."

"Hallo, Penhecker, how are you? You look thin, my boy. What do you weigh now?" asked an old friend. "I don't know, I'm sure," replied Penhecker. "I haven't been scaled for a long time." "Ah, that's Mrs. P.'s fault, I suppose. She never would let you have your weigh (way), you know."

"I say, dad," said young Sharpshins, "is the

St. Leger a donkey race?" "No, my boy, of course not," replied Sharpshins, senior. "Why, because I had heard somewhere that it was a donkey stir race (a Doncaster race), and therefore I thought—"

"But the old man had gone out for a walk. They were riding on the Brighton coach, and shortly after leaving Redhill the funny man observed, 'This coach ought to be called the St. George instead of the Old Times.'"

"St. Why?" "Unconsciously inquired the guard. "Because it always comes downhill with the drag on." Then, by way of revenge, the guard had recourse to his horn, and didn't he tootle!

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From St. Stephen's Review.)

It has now been definitely arranged that on the occasion of the coming Royal visit to Glasgow, the Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on their return to Dalrymple Castle, after the opening ceremony at the Exhibition, will pay a visit to Hamilton and call at the palace. The preparations at Motherwell are now well advanced, the townfolk having subscribed right liberally to the decoration fund. From the judgment passed on the private press view last week, the Exhibition itself will be the largest and best appointed ever attempted out of London.

His Majesty King Alfonso XIII. of Spain is a very large child for his age. It is also said that his face is that of an old man. He is to be left entirely in the hands of women until he is seven years old, when a tutor and masters will take charge of him, until he reaches the age of sixteen. The Queen Regent will then resign, and he will take his place at the head of the Government.

The severe military education which is given to the Princes Wilhelm, Frederic, and Albert, the children of the German Crown Prince, excites in Germany a general interest, and inspires real admiration in those who are admitted to witness the private life of the Hohenzollern family. The young Prince Wilhelm, not yet seven years of age, has the right, as the future heir to the throne, to give orders to his brothers, and they obey him as soldiers obey an officer. When their father comes to their room he gives them the military order, "In the ranks!" and immediately the three boys place themselves in line and wait till their father salutes them.

I am a warm admirer of the Corporation of London, but really I think their liberality to their employees should know some bounds. The salaries in the several departments are growing at an enormous rate—quite out of all proportion to the work done; and, good Conservative as I am, I must say that it is quite time we had a City paper free from any recommendation either to increase the emoluments of officers or to give the hands some handsome dole. This hint should not be lost sight of, or the goose producing the golden egg may disappear altogether.

(From Life.)

We are glad to be able to contradict the reports that have been circulated to the effect that the Queen during her visit to Florence has suffered very severely from insomnia, and that none of the ordinary remedies given for this malady had succeeded in driving it away. As a matter of fact, her Majesty's health has never been better than it was during her stay at Florence, and she in consequence not only enjoyed her visit immensely but was able to take quite an unusual amount of exercise. She was much pleased by the cordiality with which she was received, and was delighted with the country people with whom she occasionally came in contact.

Now that the Queen has developed into such an active sightseer, it is to be hoped that she will find in her own country sights to visit and entertainments to attend, and that she will show herself more frequently than in her wont to her own people in order that they may show her that it is not only in Italy that she can be received with enthusiasm and respect.

The saying that "Great effects from little causes spring" has received yet another illustration. Had it not been for the little word "No," uttered by a young lady in England not a very long time since, there would have been no Kaiser's crisis in Berlin, and some gallant ink would have remained unused. Queen Victoria, with whom, as is well known, the Battenberg family have always been special favourites, was very anxious that Prince Alexander should marry her pretty young cousin, Princess Victoria of Teck. The prince was nothing loth, but the lady was unwilling, and so the ex-ruler of Bulgaria was free to bestow his affections elsewhere. Since then her Majesty has looked rather coldly on her relative and namesake, and none the less so on account of recent events.

Society in Berlin is eagerly awaiting the correspondence between the Emperor William and General Odlivig Von Natumer. It is well known that when a young man, Prince William of Prussia (as the late Emperor was then styled) was passionately in love with the Princess Elise Radziwill, and the letters exchanged between the Royal lover and the general contain, it is understood, many very interesting references to this attachment.

(From the World.)

The Princess of Wales and her daughters have arrived at Marlborough House from Sandringham for the season. Princess Maud of Wales is to be presented at the first May drawing-room.

The Princess of Wales and the three princesses have been spending a quiet week at Sandringham, varied with several excursions in the neighbourhood, including drives to Hunstanton and Holkham Parks. The princess passes much of her time at "The Folly," a charming little bijou cottage in the woods, some distance from the hall, which has been specially built for her use, and where she delights to be alone with her children in the afternoon.

The children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are staying at Windsor Castle, and are to remain in charge of the Queen and will accompany her Majesty on her visits to Osborne and Balmoral until their parents return to England next spring. The two children of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg have remained at Windsor during the Queen's five weeks' absence on the continent.

Prince Oscar of Sweden and his bride were staying in Paris last week, at the Hôtel d'Albe, and they have by this time started for Cologne, on their way to Carlsruhe, which is to be their future residence. They are to be known as Prince and Princess Bernadotte.

It is intended by the Cremation Society of England to build a chapel and waiting-room on their grounds at Woking, for which a sum of £5,000 is required. The Duke of Bedford and the Duke of Westminster are much interested in the movement, and have subscribed £100 each.

(From Truth.)

Her Majesty purchased several modern paintings during her stay at Florence, and four pieces of sculpture, as well as some copies of ancient pictures. They are all to be sent direct to Windsor, with the heavy luggage, of which there is an incredible quantity. The Queen has been so charmed with Florence that she contemplates purchasing a residence and grounds near Fiesole, within a short distance of the Villa Palmieri.

The Queen's birthday is to be kept in London "officially" on Saturday, May 26th, on which day the Prince of Wales will dine with Lord Salisbury, in Arlington-street, and Lady Salisbury is to have a great party at the Foreign Office, at which numerous Royalties will be present.

I hear from Berlin that the Empress Victoria and her eldest son have been barely on speaking terms during the last three weeks. The Crown Prince has reproached his mother in violent language in consequence of her having opened and turned out the room at Charlottenburg in which the Queen Louise died, which room was regarded as a sacred place, and it had been kept exactly as the heroic Queen left it for nearly eighty years. It appears that the Empress meddled with it in the course of the preparations for the reception of the Queen.

I am by no means sorry to see that Mrs. Taylor,

a lodging-house keeper, has been awarded by a jury £190 damages against Mr. Mills, secretary of the Paddington Vigilance Committee, for breaking into her house and making slanderous statements about her reputation. These vigilance committees are generally composed of self-righteous and meddlesome busybodies, who look upon themselves as the salt of the earth and upon all other people as hardened sinners and lost souls. I hope the result will be a warning to such self-constituted guardians of public morality to carefully verify their information before poking their noses into other people's business.

ABDUCTION BY AN ACTOR.

At Manchester Assizes this week, Wilton Routledge Bell, 23, described as a butcher, was charged with the abduction of Martha Bentley, a girl 16 years of age, at Great Harwood, on the 19th March. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Walsley were counsel for the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Shee. Mr. Ferguson said the girl Martha Bentley lived with her father and mother at Great Harwood, and worked in a mill there up to the date mentioned in the indictment. The prisoner was a strolling player, and a member of a theatrical company which came to Great Harwood. He lodged at the house of George Bentley, the father of the girl, and with the prisoner was a woman supposed to be his wife, but who was really named Gilmore. After the theatrical company left the town the prisoner got a situation as a canvasser, and remained with the woman at Bentley's.

Bell frequently talked with the girl, and asked her to go away with him, promising to take her on the stage, and telling her that this was a far pleasanter kind of life than was hers as a cotton mill hand. He took advantage of her youth and innocence on one occasion when she was alone in the house with him, and afterwards threatened to tell what had occurred if she did not go away with him. She eventually agreed to go away with Bell and Gilmore. On the 19th March the three of them went away. They travelled to Holyland, near Barnsley, and there lived together for a week. During that time Gilmore became jealous, and quarrelled with the girl. On the Saturday night Gilmore struck the girl in the face. Bentley packed her clothes up and left the house. The prisoner gave her 5s. 6d., saying he would follow her, and they would leave the other woman and go away together. He went after Bentley, and they walked about until early on Sunday morning. Then they were sheltered by a collier in his house, and Bentley remained there over Sunday night. On the Monday Gilmore joined them, and they went to Saltaire, where he arrested on a charge of stealing property belonging to Bentley's father.

The girl, Martha Bentley, was called, and swore to the facts as stated by the learned counsel. She said the prisoner knew well what her age was. From Holyland she wrote a letter to her mother, in which she said she knew she had done wrong, but that if only she could return home again she would be a good and obedient child. She added that her mother was not to blame any one for what she had done, and that she must have been in a dream when she left home. That letter she handed to Mr. Shee, said it was not posted. In answer to Mr. Shee, he said the present charge was not made against Bell until the witness had given evidence against her companions on the charge of theft. She used to go to the theatre a good deal, but she never thought of going on the stage until the week before she went away with the prisoner. She never told any of her companions at the mill that she was going on the stage. Other witnesses were called to corroborate the evidence.

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AT REST!

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

(Born March 16th, 1813; died May 1st, 1873.) At rest, the weary feet that trod From end to end black Africa's gloomy ways, Its jungles deep, one weary brawling maze; At rest, and with his God.

At rest, the living one that brought Salvation's light to Africa's darkened heart, Who from his loved ones tore himself apart To find the lost ones that he sought.

At rest, the weary heart that beat With fevered throbs upon his lonely bed, Without a friend to cool his burning head Or ease his aching feet.

At rest, upon his tomb to-day, With reverent hands we place a love-made wreath; For though the brave one sleepeth here in death, His name will live for aye.

JOHN C. COLLINS.

39, Barnaby-rd., Islington, N.

THE OLD SHIPS OF BRITANNIA.

I am a British sailor,
One of the class A.B.,
And sail beneath the union jack
On every stormy sea;
And, like my soldier comrade,
I will die for that old flag,
Whether on board of the Condor boat,
Or a monarch ironclad.

I love the grand old vessels
That sailed before the breeze,
From the time of the Great Harry
And the Sovereign of the Seas,
To the glorious three-decker
And the rakish brigantine,
The corvette, and the sloop of war,
And I rigate of the line.

When Van Tromp's cannon echoed
From the Texel to the Nore,
Britannia's floating wooden walls
Returned the Dutchman's roar;
And we bawled our flag and brooms,
Which threatened to sweep
The British fleet to Davy Jones
Right off the briny deep.

The Okeanos and the Hermione,
And famous Victory,
The Calypso and Dreadnought,
Shall live in history;
The "saucy" Arctura,
And the Bellerophon old,
Like wise the gallant Shannon
That raked the Yankee bold.

When cruising off Sebastopol,
In front of Fort St. Paul,
The Sanspareil, undaunted,
Took many a Russian ball,
But, messmates, the yarn's too long
To spin, I do declare,
So I'll leave to the "starboard tack"
With the brave old Téméraire.

For the days of Viscount Nelson,
Blake, Benbow, and Lord Howe,
Rodney, Rooke, and Boscawen,
Have long departed now.
Yet Cape St. Vincent and the Nile
And Trafalgar shall tell,
Like Salamis and Actium,
How sailors fought and fell.

ALFRED H. MARSHALL.

Swallows have arrived on the North Wales coast.

HARNESS'S ELECTROLYTIC BELT should be worn by everybody. It is guaranteed to generate a mild continuous current of electricity which will restore strength, and energy to the whole body, and (temporarily) cure rheumatism, sciatica, nervous debility, liver and kidney diseases, indigestion, sleeplessness, and all the ailments which are the result of a disordered system of thousands of testimonials from royalty, physicians, clergymen, and all classes of society. Advice free, personally or by letter. Send for pre-paid advice form. Full particulars of Harness's World-famous Electrolytic Belt will be sent (post free) on application.—Adress, Mr. C. B. HARNESS, Consulting Electrician, The Medical Battery, London, W. (corner of Rotten Row).—(Advt.)

THE SERVANT GIRL AND HER FOLLOWER.

At the Boodle Police Court, a domestic servant, named Kate Dalton, and Thomas Phareney, a labourer living in Berry-street, were charged with stealing four pocket handkerchiefs, a collar, and a purse from 16, Oriol-road, between the 1st and the 23rd inst., the property of Captain Fletcher.—Elizabeth Fenwick stated that she was the wife of a master mariner, and lived at 16, Oriol-road. The female prisoner had been a domestic servant in her employ for two years. On Monday she saw the girl go upstairs with a plate of meat, and asked her where she was taking it. The prisoner said she was taking her dinner upstairs, out of the way of the dogs. As prosecutrix had for several days smelt strong tobacco smoke about the house she became suspicious, and shortly afterwards went up to the girl's bedroom. She found the door fastened, but demanded admittance. The servant opened the door, but endeavoured to prevent her mistress entering. Mrs. Fenwick forced her way into the room, and found the male prisoner lying under the bed. Prosecutrix called for assistance, and the female gave the male prisoner on her hat and left the house. Mrs. Fletcher searched the girl's box, and found the handkerchiefs and other articles concealed.—Police-constable De Lisle proved the arrest of the prisoner.—Detective-sergeant Holland stated that he searched the male prisoner and found one of the stolen pocket handkerchiefs in his pocket. The man said it had been given to him by Kate Dalton. Witness arrested the girl, and when charged with the offence she said "I am right."—The female prisoner was sent to goal for fourteen days and the man for seven days.

ELOPEMENT WITH A GROOM.

A very pretty romance has just been enacted at Leamington. A few days since a cab stopped at Brown's Bar, and a brightly-dressed, bonny-looking woman of 25, carrying a bunch of gardenias and maidenhair fern, accompanied by a groom, stepped out, called for liquors, and walked to the office of the superintendent registrar of marriages. As they entered they carefully scanned the road, as though afraid of pursuit. The superintendent was in London, and his assistant, Mr. Turner, was inquired for. When he came in the couple presented a special license and desired to be married. The bridegroom signed himself James Albert Levey, groom, Cublington, and the bride described herself as Miss Williams, daughter of Mr. Hanbury Williams, Aberystwyth. They were duly married, marched out looking very exultant, and took apartments on the parade. A day or two after Mr. Williams visited Leamington, and it appears that he hoped to be in time to prevent the wedding. He discovered some time ago that his daughter (who is an heiress in her own right) seemed unusually fond of her groom, and on making inquiries ascertained that they were very intimate indeed. Levey had been in his employ as groom for about twelve months, and apparently the affections of his mistress had been noticed between them for six or seven months. To separate the two, and put an end, as he thought, to the affair, Mr. Williams at once sent his daughters to some relatives in Devonshire. It does not appear that he told his relatives the story of his daughter's love-making. Almost as soon as Levey found out that his sweetheart had been removed he received a letter from her informing him that she was about to marry, and suggesting a plan of campaign. This plan was simple, but quite effective. Levey left Aberystwyth, and presented himself to the lady's relatives as cousin of Miss Williams. They suspected nothing, and allowed the lovers full liberty. An elopement was then arranged. On a recent evening Levey paid a quiet visit to the house, Miss Williams threw her portmanteau to him from the window, and then joined him and took the first train to Leamington. Thence they drove to Cublington, a small village five miles from the Spa, where Levey's father lives. Levey is one of the four children; his father is a Leamington man, until last year. Miss Williams stayed in the village on the 20th inst., and arranged a quiet marriage next day. It is reported that she owns a large estate in North Wales, and inherits a good sum in the funds. He is a dapper young man, some 20 years of age, and nearly two inches shorter than his wife. He has decided to spend the honeymoon at Leamington.

EXTRAORDINARY RELIGIOUS MANIA.

A very singular case of religious mania is reported to have occurred at Montgomery a few days ago. A man, named Price, left his home and joined the Salvation Army. He seemed to take the deepest interest in the movement, and began to preach. It was found he had gone away, and on search being made he was afterwards found about a mile away in a nude condition, preaching in a bramble bush. His limbs were frightfully lacerated, but, despite this, his absorbing thought appeared to be to preach for the salvation of souls, and he seemed wholly indifferent to anything else. When asked to come home he refused, and it was only with the assistance of several men that he was got under control and conveyed to the Bicton Asylum.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY—SHAMEFUL CASE.

Frederick James Woods, 43, 7 of James-street, Camden Town, was charged on a warrant at Marylebone Police Court on Wednesday, with violently assaulting Elizabeth Woods, his wife, on the 2nd inst. and other days.—Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, prosecuted, and from his statement and the evidence of the prosecutrix it appeared that the prisoner had been ill-using his wife for a long period. Last Easter Monday the prisoner wanted her to supply him with money, but she had none to give him, and when she told him so he kicked her in the ribs with great violence. Next day she went to the North London Hospital, where the surgeons found two of her ribs were broken. From there she went into the parish infirmary, and remained until the following Friday, when she went home. Her husband, in spite of her delicate condition, ordered her to wash the room out with cold water, and although she refused to do so for some time, she at length submitted and commenced the work. When on her knees her husband dealt her a very dangerous kick. She screamed with the pain inflicted, and he at once threw the pail of water over her, and afterwards thrust her head into the pail to prevent her screaming. As he dragged the pail off the handle caught her eye, and caused a long wound on the face. Subsequently to that he demanded money of her, and because she had none for him he took her boots off and pawned them. The next day he threw her down stairs and punched her teeth, on Tuesday, the 17th, he dragged her out of bed by her hair, and said, "I will spin, I do declare, So I'll leave to the 'starboard tack' With the brave old Téméraire."

THE GARDEN.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

Rose Notes.

All the pruning, even of the teas and noisettes, should be finished now. This is a good season for forking any well-decomposed manure into the border, as the roots underdressed manure in the spring growth will be searching for food. Tea roses which have been wintered in pots in a frame may be planted out now. Perhaps the very best position for tea roses is the foot of a wall in a border of well-prepared soil. The south aspect is the earliest. Perhaps in cold districts it may be the best, but I have seen roses do well even on a north aspect; in point of fact, so far as damage from frost is concerned, the injury to plants on a north aspect is often—I think I should be justified in saying, looking back over my forty years' experience, it is always less than when the plants occupy a position exposed to the alternate fluctuations of frost and thaw. As soon as growth commences the rose magots must be sought for and destroyed. They will be found in the curled-up foliage, and should be diligently looked after. Green flies will soon make their appearance on the well provided with food. I was asked the other day by an amateur acquaintance why the roses on the front of his cottage were so subject to the attacks of green fly, and I was compelled to tell him that he did not give his plants food enough. There is work enough now in very many gardens in looking after badly-nourished trees and plants, and helping them in some way to prepare for the summer's work, and in helping them to follow in the track of disease and insects should a law of nature that disease and insects should follow in the track of starvation, both in the animal and vegetable kingdom. A rose or a fruit tree or any other plant which needs more support than the impoverished soil in which it is growing can supply, should be well supplied now with liquid manure. Don't be afraid of overdoing it, but thoroughly saturate the soil. If liquid manure is not available, make holes six inches deep with a crowbar round about the roots of the tree, put a handful of well-rotted artificial manure into each hole, and pour water into the holes until the whole of the soil is saturated. It may generally be taken for granted that any plant which is annually much subject to insect attacks is in a bad state at the roots, and nine times out of ten is insufficiently supplied with food. It would be much better for my readers if they have plants in their garden much subject to insect attacks to adopt this plan; it will save trouble in the future, only whatever is done should be well done.

Hotbed for Melons.

Spare frames may be utilised now for melon culture if stable manure can be obtained for making up a hotbed, without bottom heat, success in one climate, and in order to secure good flavour, and melons, when the proper flavour is absent, are no better than so many turnips; indeed, I would rather have a good turnip than a bad melon. I say this much because some of my amateur friends complain about the absence of flavour in their melons, and I wish to point out that in nine cases out of ten this is owing to the want of root warmth, and unless there is the means of providing a bottom of seventy-five degrees, or so it will be better to plant the frames with cucumbers or tomatoes.

As Regards Tomatoes.

There is no more wholesome growth, and the time is coming when the consumption will be much increased. It is a looking round a large tomato-growing establishment in the South of England a short time ago, and a walk through glass houses, each of 200 or 300 feet long, every foot of which has its tomato plant, opens up visions of an immense future supply; but already the forcing system of culture has brought out new diseases, the successful dealing with which adds a good deal to the cost of culture. In the case of these large tomato structures I am referring to, in order to be free from this destructive disease it is necessary to change the soil for every crop, and where about is done, this means a heavy expense, which three pence per pound for the fruit will not compensate for. However, this is a matter that will not affect amateur growers much. Where the plants are set out in the open air it is easy enough to find fresh land for them or to change the soil; and if grown under glass in a small way, they will succeed very well in boxes or pots with the aid of liquid manure. The plants that are now coming in greenhouses or frames for planting in the open air by-and-by should be kept near the glass in a light position, to ensure robust habit, as in our about summer local plants are not of much use.

Vegetables to be Sown Now.

will include everything any one can desire, so no one can make a mistake, but special attention should be given to peas for main crop. Usually only marrow peas are planted now, and to ensure full crops of these the rows should be isolated and the peas in the drills not less than from 2in. to 3in. apart. The best plan is to draw drills 6in. wide and not less than 3in. deep, planting the peas all over the drill from 2in. to 3in. apart, the large marrow peas to be 3in. from each other.

Plant French Beans.

on south borders, and prepare situations for scarlet runners to go out early next month. Those the may wish to be very early with these may start a few plants in a box or in pots, to be transplanted when the weather is suitable in May.

Scarlet Runners.

may be used as a screen plant with advantage in small gardens, or they may be planted against a wall trained over a trellis, or in whatever position they may be placed they will do good work, for they are very useful both as a vegetable and as a beautifier of unsightly walls in the town garden.

Window Boxes.

I saw a very pretty box the other day filled with the common yellow primrose with Charles Dickens (blue) hyacinths dotted about its surface, and the larger such a box is the more effective it is. Another arrangement was the little dwarf blue squill (scilla sibirica) has a box with white hyacinths (La Touche d'Auvergne) dotted thinly over the box. In both these cases when the plants were out of blossom the boxes were placed in the back garden in a shady spot, and supplied with water when it was required until the season came round to bring them again.

The Summer Arrangements.

will soon require to be thought of. Nothing can be done effectively without creeping plants to hang over the side. The yellow canary creeper will be very effective either to hang over the sides or to train up round the window. Seeds should be planted now, if not already in the soil. Ivy-leaved geraniums and the plant known in London as creeping jenny are indispensable for box-filling. Other things may be noticed next week.

ADAM.

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THE POPE AND THE "PLAN OF CAMPAIGN."

Complete Condemnation.
The following telegram from Rome has been received by the Holy Office and Propaganda, containing the "plan of campaign" on three distinct grounds—first, that it is unlawful to break voluntary contracts freely entered into between landlord and tenant; secondly, that the land courts are available to tenants who believe that they have unfair rents to pay; and, thirdly, that the funds collected under the "plan of campaign" have been extorted from those contributing to it. The practice of boycotting is condemned on the ground that it is against the principles of justice and charity—that it has been used as an instrument of persecution against people willing to pay their rent, and against persons exercising right to take vacant farms. The decree has been drawn up by the Congregation of the Holy Office, has received the approval of the Pope, and will be issued at once from the Propaganda.

EXTRAORDINARY LUNACY CASE.

Before Master Bulwer, of the Chancery Court, and a Middlesex jury, empanelled by Mr. Under-sheriff Burchell, an inquiry was held on Friday, at the Law Institute, Chancery-lane, into the alleged lunacy of William Henry Porter, at present residing at Canstatt, Wurtemberg, Germany. The inquiry was ordered by the Lord Chancellor, on the petition of the Rev. William de Quetteville, of the Rectory, Brinkworth, Wilts, of Eliza Ludlow de Quetteville, his wife, and of Mr. Francis Paynter, of Stoke, Guildford. Mr. Radcliffe appeared in support of the petition; and Mr. Wickham, solicitor, attended on behalf of a brother of the alleged lunatic. On the jury being sworn, the master explained that the inquiry was required to be held before a jury because the alleged lunatic was not a resident in England. They had to inquire into the state of mind of the alleged lunatic, and ascertain whether he was capable of managing his own affairs. If not, it was necessary that he and his affairs should be taken care of, and his property in England would then be placed under the (the master's) supervision, a committee being appointed to act under him, to see that he had every comfort and enjoyment within his income.

Some Strange Revelations.
—Mr. Radcliffe said the supposed lunatic was 56 years of age, and was the eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Porter, of Hambury, near Honiton. When he was a boy he had two attacks of scarlet fever, which stopped his mental growth. He was not suffering from any delusion or violent mania, but his mind had stopped growing, though his body had not. Many years ago he was placed by his father under the care of a gentleman in Switzerland, and since 1861 had been under the care of Dr. Friedrich Rhula, of Canstatt, in Wurtemberg. It was explained that this inquiry would not have been necessary but for the death of the father of the supposed lunatic last year, and that he was entitled to the interest upon £10,000 or £11,000 for life; and the master said the object was to protect him from swindlers. He said, after hearing the evidence, added that if this was not done, he would probably find himself in the streets or the workhouse. Evidence was given by Mrs. de Quetteville, sister of the alleged lunatic; Dr. Rhula (in whose house he had been residing for twenty-six years); and Dr. Finch, medical superintendent of the Humberston Asylum, Leicester, who specially visited Germany on the 26th of December last to examine the alleged lunatic, with whom he had several long interviews. There was a general consensus of opinion that Mr. Porter was of weak intellect, and that he was incapable of managing his affairs.

He did not know the Value of Money.

He could not tell Dr. Finch how many sixpences there were in half-a-crown, nor could he correctly take two away from five draughts. He wrote letters to his friends in England, which were childish alike in handwriting and diction, and he was fond of reading children's books. He had no notion of commerce, or of his property, or of the usual things in life. He could not read numbers. He told Dr. Finch that the river running through Canstatt was the Danube, whereas it is the Neckar; that there were only 34 people in the town, whereas the population was 18,000; and that there were only 30 soldiers in the German Army. Although a smoker, he said common tobacco cost 10 marks a pound, and the best 30 marks, while the price was about 3s. He said his property consisted of £120 5s. 6d., lent to him by all his relations. Dr. Finch said that Mr. Porter was fond of reading the English newspapers. —Mr. Radcliffe: Well?—Dr. Finch: I asked him if he had ever heard of Mr. Gladstone, and he said "No." I then asked him if he had heard of Prince Bismarck, and he said "No." Mr. Radcliffe: Did you ask him about the Queen of England?—The witness: Yes, and he several times told me there was no Queen of England. Generally, the doctor came to the conclusion that there was permanent defect of intellect, and that there was no possibility of his recovery.—The jury, after a brief deliberation, came to the unanimous opinion that the subject of the inquiry was incapable of managing his affairs, and an order was signed accordingly.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

Samuel and Caroline Broughton, a young married couple, were committed for trial at the Grantham Police Court on a charge of wilful murder.—On the 14th of April, William Lee, a labourer, accompanied the female prisoner to her house, and at half past eleven the same night he was dragged home in an unconscious condition by his lodgings, a few doors from the house occupied by the Broughtons. He died on the following Monday, and a post mortem examination showed that his skull was very badly fractured. He was also injured about the face, and had two black eyes and bruises on his body. The coroner's inquiry resulted in a verdict of manslaughter. On the 20th inst. the female prisoner made a confession to Chief-constable Harland to the effect that the deceased fell downstairs at her house. She then took his money, consisting of five half-sovereigns and gave them to her husband, Samuel Broughton, with the officer to the spot on the high road, about a mile and a half from the town, in a cab, and alighting near a telegraph post removed the turf, when the five half-sovereigns were discovered wrapped in paper. Marks of blood on the stairs and the wall of the bedroom in Broughton's house were discovered by the police.

THE EMPIRE THEATRE LICENSE.

The magistrates at the Middlesex Confirmation Sessions on Wednesday, had before them the application to confirm the full license for the sale of drink in the Empire Theatre. The Excise authorities have refused to grant an Excise license for the theatre, and the hearing of an application for a mandamus to compel them to grant it was recently postponed by Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Wills, pending the decision of the magistrates at the confirmation sessions. The magistrates, however, declined to give their decision until the Queen's Bench has decided the application for the mandamus, and the chairman stated that for four months the applicants had been conducting a place which was not licensed.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

A young man, who gave the name of Frank Johnson, and said he was a clerk, was charged before Mr. Partridge, at the Westminster Police Court, on Friday, with obtaining 15s. from Lady Knutsford, by means of false pretences. He was remanded for inquiries.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

DALRYMPLE V. DALRYMPLE AND BINSTED.
—In the first suit the wife sought a decree of judicial separation by reason of the alleged cruelty of her husband. In the second petition the husband sought a divorce on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with the co-respondent, Mr. Arthur Morris Binsted, a sporting journalist. Mrs. Dalrymple did not appear, and counsel who appeared for her said she had bolted to America.—Mr. Crump, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Laing), who appeared for Mr. Dalrymple, said that Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple had lived together before marriage. They were married in America in 1879, and subsequently came to this country. There were no children of the marriage. In London, Mr. Dalrymple carried on the business of an electrical engineer. He lived with his wife at Islington and at Highgate. In 1883 she appeared to have made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, who was a frequent visitor at the house in the absence of her husband. On one occasion Mr. Dalrymple came home unexpectedly and surprised them, when she introduced Binsted as "the doctor's assistant." Mr. Dalrymple accepted his wife's suggestion, but subsequently he discovered a letter addressed to her from "Arthur," commencing "My darling Maudie." His wife snatched the letter from him, but he got possession of it after it had been torn in two. Subsequently the respondent and the co-respondent often met together under circumstances which led to the filing of this petition. After inquiry it was ascertained that the co-respondent wrote for the "Sporting" under the cognomen of the "Telegrapher."—Mr. Edward Jonathan Dale said that before his marriage he was a conjurer in America with Mr. Heller, after whose death the witness took on the business. While on a tour he made the acquaintance of his wife, and lived with her for fifteen months. At his suggestion they were married at Boston on the 5th July, 1879.—Evidence was given by witnesses to the effect that while Mr. Dale was at business Mr. Binsted was a frequent visitor at the house, that letters passed between them, that they had been seen together at various public places.—In the result the jury found for Mr. Dale, and the learned judge granted a decree nisi, with costs against Binsted.

RANDS V. RANDS AND RANDS.—The petition was that of Mr. Henry Rands, a joiner and builder, of Wisbech, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, his brother, Mr. Frederick William Rands. Answers were filed denying the charge.—The case was tried before Mr. Justice Butt last year, when the petitioner failed to get a decree. He subsequently applied for a new trial and obtained leave for a re-hearing, the case consequently now coming before the court for a second time. The marriage took place in 1873, and Mr. and Mrs. Rands afterwards lived together at Lincoln and at Wisbech. There were two children of the marriage. Subsequently the respondent eloped with her husband's brother, they going to America. When they returned to England cohabitation was resumed by the husband and wife, but in May, 1886, they parted. A deed of separation was executed, and they never again lived together.—The case for the petitioner was that his wife and brother lived together as man and wife at New Brighton, this being met by a denial on behalf of the accused parties.—In the result, the jury found for the petitioner, and a decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

TURNER V. TURNER AND HENNINGHAM.—In this case the husband sued for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, from whom he sued for damages. The wife answered and denied the adultery, as did also the co-respondent. Mr. Searle was for the petitioner; and Mr. Bagnall Deane for the respondent.—The petitioner is by trade a mason, and he also keeps the Ship Inn at a village called Uphill, in Cornwall. He was married to the respondent in February, 1875, and they lived at Uphill until January last, when the petitioner alleged that he found his wife in the act of adultery with the co-respondent, and sent her away. The co-respondent was a butcher in the same village, and visited the petitioner's house. On the night in question he was there, and the petitioner found his wife and him misconducting themselves in the back premises.—The petitioner was called, and stated the circumstances under which he found his wife and the co-respondent.—Evidence was given in corroboration.—The respondent and the co-respondent went into the witness-box and denied that any adultery was committed. The latter said he remembered nothing that took place.—Eventually the jury found for the petitioner, and the learned judge pronounced a decree nisi, with costs. They assessed the damages against the co-respondent at £50.

JOPLING V. JOPLING AND THOMPSON.—In this case the husband sued for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent; he also sought to recover damages from the latter. The respondent and co-respondent answered and denied the charges. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Bagnall Deane were counsel for the respondent; and Mr. Taylor, Q.C., was for the co-respondent.—The petitioner is owner and landlord of the Cyprus Hotel, Bishopwearmouth, and he was married to the respondent on February 12th, 1879. The petitioner had a private residence, where he and his wife resided, and they did so in great happiness up to December 12th last year. The petitioner went home that evening rather earlier. He had had some difficulty in getting into the house. When he did get in he found his wife in her dressing-gown, and, on going up to her bedroom he found Thomas Thompson, the co-respondent, under his wife's bed, undressed. The petitioner gave Thompson a sound thrashing with a stick he had in his hand. While he was doing so the young man called out for his mother. The petitioner called in a man of the name of Dunn, who saw how matters stood, and then turned the respondent and co-respondent out of the house.—The petitioner was called, and stated these facts, and Mr. Dunn was also called, who corroborated them.—There being no defence, the learned judge put the case before the jury, who retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of five minutes they returned, finding a verdict for the petitioner, and assessed the damages against the co-respondent at £230.—Sir James Hannen then pronounced a decree nisi, with costs, and ordered the damages to be paid to the petitioner within a month.

SOMMERFIELD V. SOMMERFIELD AND CHIRNSIDE.—In this case the husband sued for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent Chirnside, from whom he sought to recover damages.—From Mr. Inderwick's opening statement it appeared that the petitioner was married to the respondent on the 11th of September, 1882, and two children were born of the marriage. In April, 1885, the respondent was appointed storekeeper at the Bolton Union Workhouse, and his wife was appointed one of the nurses, having between them a salary of £60 a year. After some time the wife appeared to have drunk more than was agreeable to the guardians, and in November, 1887, they dismissed her. The petitioner afterwards found out that an improper intimacy had taken place between his wife and the co-respondent Chirnside, who is one of the relieving officers of the Bolton Union, and that a clandestine correspondence had been going on between them for some considerable time. This improper intimacy was disclosed after the respondent's dismissal, and she did not deny it. The present suit was instituted in consequence.—The respondent and the co-respondent positively denied that any adultery had been committed.—The jury gave a verdict to the effect that the respondent had committed adultery with the co-respondent.—In the terms of this verdict the learned judge dismissed the petition, with costs.

TAPLEY, TAPLEY AND HOLLAND.—The petition was that of Mr. Edward Tapley for a divorce, by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, Mr. James Holland, a bailiff, against whom damages were claimed. Answers were filed denying the charge.—Mr. Edward Tapley, the petitioner, deposed that he was in the coal trade and was a public-house agent. He was married to the respondent on the 31st April, 1886, at St. Luke's Church, Miles Platting. At that time she was 54 years of age. He said that she was 40, but he believed her to be 45. At the time she was a widow. He lived with her at 51, Oldham-road, Manchester. He lived very happily with her. Some time in June, 1886, he had an execution put into his house. It was two months after the marriage.—Mr. Justice Butt: Then the happiness had only lasted for two months. (Laughter.)—Examination continued: The execution was put in in consequence of a debt from a loan society. He had the money to meet the judgment. It was not the money to meet the judgment. He had a bailiff, came to the house. Afterwards he went to Wakefield, and in Manchester he made some purchases. Upon arriving at his house he looked in at the kitchen window, and saw his wife and Holland on the sofa. Afterwards he told her to leave the house. He went out, and was locked out. Subsequently he knocked the co-respondent about—(laughter)—and there was a summons taken out against him. He was sent over to keep the peace for six months. He was sent to prison for six months. He was sold up. He stopped in prison for six months. Subsequently she asked him to forgive her, but this he declined to do.—In cross-examination, he denied that he had told his wife that he was a man of means. He denied that he had taken the valuables from the house. He never threatened his wife with a razor. He went to chapel that morning. (Laughter.) On the day after his wife summoned him he had a fight with the co-respondent, and gave him a black eye. (Laughter.) Had he a black eye in his hand he would have smashed his face. (Laughter.) In August, 1887, his wife summoned him for payment of 10s. a week.—For the defence, Mr. Tapley, the respondent, was called, and gave an emphatic denial to the charge of adultery. She stated that it was only on Thursday night that she was aware these proceedings had commenced.—The jury, after deliberating together for some considerable time, found that the respondent and the co-respondent had not committed adultery.—Mr. Justice Butt said he had entirely concurred in the verdict, and dismissed the husband's petition, with costs.

GIFT OF A CATHEDRAL TO LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool Daily Post of Saturday announces on good authority that Mr. A. B. Walker, who is already conspicuous for his munificence in Liverpool, is about to add to the city's obligations to him by defraying the entire cost of the proposed Cathedral. Sir Andrew has not only volunteered to pay for the building itself, but will also pay the cost of the site, which, it is understood, will be at the top of Monument-place, one of the most commanding positions which could be chosen. It is calculated that a sum of £100,000 will be sufficient to acquire the interest in the whole of the necessary land. An architect of local eminence has been engaged in preparation of the plans for the cathedral, and the building will be from £150,000 to £200,000. Sir Andrew is said to be waiting with some impatience the completion of the plans, in order that the erection of the much-wanted cathedral may be proceeded with at once.

THE COMEDIAN AND HIS SERVANT.

At the Westminster Police Court, Mr. Charles Collette, comedian, of 20, Carlisle Mansions, Victoria-street, Westminster, appeared to answer a summons, at the instance of Harriet West, a servant, charging him with unlawful detention of a dress and a quantity of linen. Mr. Collette, solicitor, defended.—The complainant said she was in Mr. Collette's service, and on the afternoon of the 12th inst. had notice to leave. She had been in the situation seven weeks, and on her refusal to go without being fully paid she was pushed out by the porter and told to call on the following Monday for her things. She called on the Saturday night, but Mrs. Collette would not give her the things belonging to her, which had been brought home by the laundress.—Mrs. Blaiche, Collette's wife of the defendant, said she had occasion to discharge the complainant for insolence and disobedience of her orders. She refused to get the afternoon tea ready, saying that she had no time, although the tea was ordered at half past three for five, and she had nothing else to do.—Mr. Collette (the solicitor): And did you ask her to change her dress?—Witness: Yes, and she refused to do it, although she knew it was the rule to change her dress in the afternoon. She was so very insolent that I spoke to Mr. Collette, and he really discharged her. When she left she declined to give her address, and she called for her things on the night of the 21st inst., just after the laundress had brought home the linen. She was very excited and insolent, and shook her fingers in my face. I said that under all the circumstances she had better call again on the Monday, when Mr. Collette would be at home.—Penderast, the porter, at the Mansions, stated that in the exercise of his duty he removed the dress and the linen from the flats. She called that Mr. and Mrs. Collette were "only low theatricals."—(Laughter.)—and generally she was very abusive.—Mr. Charles Collette said that he dismissed the complainant, and gave her half an hour in which to pack her box and get off his premises. He paid her a full month's wages for the current month, but as she was insolent would not give her wages in lieu of notice.—The complainant asserted that she had no address to leave when she was discharged.—It was stated that the complainant was alleged to have been detained at the court, and Mr. D'Eyncourt said that they would, of course, be given up to the complainant, but she was to blame for her conduct, and he should only allow her the cost of the summons.

EARLY CLOSING IN SOUTH LONDON.

A grand evening concert took place on Thursday last at the Peckham Public Hall, Ryelane, in aid of the funds of the Peckham and District Early Closing Association. A capital programme was provided for the occasion, and during the evening special addresses were delivered.—Mr. Blundell Maple, M.P., occupied the chair.—Mr. Baumann, M.P., in a few remarks, dwelt mainly on Sir John Lubbock's bill, which he severely criticised. He advocated voluntary early closing, but was opposed to compulsory closing.—Mr. Maple, who followed, said he was in favour of early closing by a voluntary system. If the customers did not go to the shopkeepers, the latter would not be able to keep their shops open. The bill of Sir John Lubbock would mean ruin to the small shops, because poor people would not be able to buy. He was dead against compulsory early closing, because he considered it un-English and thoroughly unrequited. (Hisses and cheers.) Some interruption occurred at this juncture, and a gentleman amongst the audience who disagreed with the remarks of the hon. member got up and called for a show of hands of those in favour of the proposed bill.—The chairman said it was a concert and not a political meeting—a concert got up in aid of the funds of the association, and not a meeting to oppose Sir John Lubbock's bill.—A show of hands was ultimately obtained, which exhibited a greater number in favour of the bill than one moment; but he thought that a great deal of trouble would have been caused, but after a few remarks by the Rev. Mr. Chapman and the Rev. Mr. Ryley the concert proceeded without further interruption.

A young woman named Livie has been apprehended at Dundee on a charge of burning her sister-in-law and mother-in-law, by throwing vitriol in their faces, because they would not allow her to speak to her husband, from whom she had been living apart. She afterwards took salts of sorrel, but under medical treatment she recovered.

LATEST NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office at half-past twelve on Saturday, all the Ministers being present with the exception of the Duke of Rutland.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

A Reuter's telegram from Berlin states that Prince Bismarck has declined the title of Duke offered to him by the Emperor, on the ground that he is not in a position to support the dignity.

JUSTICE IN IRELAND.

Double Execution.

Daniel Moriarty and Daniel Hayes were on Saturday morning hanged at Tralee Gaol for the murder of James Fitzmaurice at Lixnaw, Kerry, on the 21st of January last. The morning was bright and fine, and many people from the town and neighbourhood gathered near the gall, and shortly before eight o'clock, at which hour a black flag was hoisted near the scaffold, conveying the intelligence that the sentence of the law had been carried out. The circumstances of the murder of Fitzmaurice, an aged farmer, living at Abagog, who was shot with revolvers by the two men named, in the presence of his daughter, on the public road close to the village of Lixnaw, are well known. Since the conviction of the murderers at the Wicklow Assizes last month, the prison has been guarded by police by day and by military at night, but there has been little interest manifested in the fate of the criminals, and there has been no effort to obtain a reprieve. On Saturday morning a knot of people assembled in a field adjoining this part of the prison where the scaffold yard is situated, and among them were some of the relatives of the culprits. A mournful dirge was raised by them as the hour of execution approached. In the front of the gall there were not more than fifty persons, who came to the Lixnaw district from another part of Kerry, and was married there a little more than a year since. Hayes was an itinerant shoemaker, a native of Tralee, who occasionally worked through the northern portion of the county. He had been several times convicted of assault, and was addicted to drink. Both men appeared very penitent, Hayes particularly so. The visiting justices in their discretion refused to admit the press to the execution. The condemned men were dressed about six o'clock having slept restlessly. They declined any breakfast or stimulant, and at seven o'clock joined in mass with the Rev. Father O'Callaghan, and the Rev. Father Quill. At ten minutes to eight the governor and high sheriff entered the cell and notified that the time had arrived. Berry, the hangman, was in attendance, and, having been duly authorised, immediately pinioned both men. The two culprits were then marched to the scaffold, which was erected in the captain millyard. Half way up the steps Moriarty stopped, as if he wished to say something, but remained silent. As the ropes were being adjusted, however, Moriarty said, "I am now going to be hung for what I am innocent of. I know nothing about it." Moriarty is the man who was stated to have partly confessed the murder. Hayes made no attempt to speak. The bolt was speedily drawn and Moriarty died immediately, but four minutes elapsed before Dr. Falvey, surgeon, pronounced Hayes's life to be extinct. The bodies were afterwards cut down and buried in the scaffold yard.—The man Kirby, convicted of the murder of Quirk at Lisacahane, awaits his execution on the 7th of May.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT ST. PANCRAS.

Shortly before nine o'clock on Thursday night Police-constable Benze, 579 Y, when on duty in Stebbington-street, Oakley-square, had his attention called to a cry of "Murder" and "Police" proceeding from No. 33 in the same thoroughfare. He hurried at once to the house, and found two men struggling in the passage. One of them—William Mitson—the landlord of the house, stated that the other man—Francis George Fisk—had stabbed him in the arm, and the constable, noticing that Mitson was wounded, at once took Fisk into custody, and conveyed him to the Somers Town Police Station. The injured man followed, but had to be assisted by two men. Dr. John Thompson, the divisional surgeon, was sent for. Upon making a further examination he found that the injured man, in addition to the wound on his arm, had received another very dangerous one over the region of the heart. The doctor thought that it would be very dangerous to move him, and arrangements were made for him at the station. When able to speak he said that, on returning from work, he found the man Fisk attempting to force his way into his (Mitson's) room, where his wife, who had only recently been confined, was lying in bed. He of course threw Fisk out, and they both fought in the passage until he found himself stabbed in the arm. Mitson remained in the Platt-street Police Station up till midnight, when Dr. Thompson, the divisional surgeon, determined to have him removed, and appealed to him to go to the workhouse infirmary. This he strongly objected to, and desired to be taken home. His request was at last acceded to, and he was carefully placed upon the ambulance, and taken there, the doctor accompanying him and administering stimulants on the road. On arrival at the house the doctor again urged Mitson to go to the infirmary, the wife also appealing to him without effect; he was therefore carried indoors and put to bed. Upon visiting the injured man an hour afterwards, Dr. Thompson found him in a very exhausted and dangerous condition. Upon making a further examination he found that the wound at the back of the right arm was an inch in length and deep enough to lay the little finger in. The wound in the chest was just over the left nipple, penetrating deeply, and there is a large amount of extravasation of blood under the muscle, giving the idea that the point of the knife penetrated the pericardium, and if the knife—a sharp-pointed clasp one—had not had to pass through thick clothes it would have entered the heart.—The prisoner was brought up at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Friday and remanded, Mitson being too ill to appear.

DEPARTURE OF THE GAITY COMPANY.

There was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen at Paddington Station on Saturday morning to bid farewell to the members of the Gaity company, who left by the seven o'clock train for Plymouth, en route for Australia, where a theatrical tour has been arranged. Among those who will sail in the Liguria are Messrs. Fred. Leslie and Charles Danby, and Misses Nelly Farren, Marion Hood, Letty Lind, Sylvia Grey, Consuelo, and Russell.

THE PROPOSED PARK FOR VAUXHALL.

The bill for the formation of a public park for Vauxhall came before the Unopposed Bill Committee of the House of Commons this week, and after amendments had been made the bill was passed, and ordered to be reported for third reading. By this bill, which is promoted by the influential committee, powers are given for the acquisition of the South Lambeth-road, comprising estates in the South Lambeth-road, of about 31 acres. The estimated cost of acquiring the properties is set down at £27,250, towards which the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Lambeth Vestry, and the Charity Commissioners have each promised £1,500 per acre, thus leaving £20,250 to be raised by public subscription.

ANOTHER LEA MYSTERY.

Supposed Murder and Outrage.

There seems little reason to doubt that an outrage and murder have been committed at the Mill Fields, Lea Bridge, Clapton. On Thursday a Mrs. Smith, living in Hemsworth-street, Hoxton, brought to the notice of the magistrate at Worship-street Police Court the fact that her daughter, Annie Smith, had been missing since the previous Saturday. Inspector Bond, with Detective-Inspector Nelson and Sergeant Vagg, all of the J Division, have since been making active inquiries. It was known that the young woman, whose age was 25, and who worked as a machinist in Kingsland-road, had gone on the evening of the 21st inst. to the Greyhound tavern, Lea Bridge, where open-air dancing on a platform takes place at night. She was proved to have reached the place, and report now has it that she was in company with a well-dressed man. Whilst there she was seized with some sort of a fit, and was found in a bad state sitting on the doorstep of a coffee-shop kept by a Mr. Martin. She was taken to her home, and believed she was drugged, but she revived in his house. When she left the coffee-shop she returned to the Greyhound, and later on was seen with some labouring men interested by some of the backwaters of the River Lea, and here on Friday morning the police who had been dragging the cuttings the day previously discovered the dead body of the missing young woman. What led to the dragging of the spot was the discovery of an umbrella, broken as if in a struggle and without any handle, on the path by the waters. At twenty minutes past five the body was brought to the surface and removed by Sergeant Hatfield, J Division, to the mortuary at the Old Town Hall, Hackney. There during the day it was identified by Mr. Smith, the father, who carries on a small business as a builder. One side of the face and a portion of the hands were eaten away by rats, but the girl was recognised beyond doubt. Following up clues obtained by the sisters of the deceased, the police sought for the men who were said to have been in the young woman's company about midnight on the 21st inst. One of them, who was said to be a bargeman, who stated that he parted from the deceased, and that she then said she was going home. Her route home was not near the spot where her body was found, and the man referred to was questioned on the point. He admitted that when he left her another man named Canter approached her. After the finding of the body Sergeant Vagg found the man, whose name is Anthony, and Inspectors Bond and Nelson had a long interview with him on the scene of the murder, and the man made a very strange statement. Subsequently the officers searched for and found the man Canter, it being ascertained that he had kept at home since the occurrence, and had a scratched face. The man was found at home lying on his bed at eight on Friday evening. The police say that the evidence will show that the deceased had been outraged, but two other men are "wanted" in connection with the matter. At about half past eight o'clock on Friday night the police took the two men to the police station in Mare-street, Hackney, and told them they were charged with complicity in the murder of the young woman. Their names are Charles Canter, labourer, living in Warren's Terrace, Lea Bridge, and George Anthony, bargeman, of Middlesex Wharf, Lea Bridge. Both men were examined by Dr. Aveling, divisional surgeon, of Clapton-square, for scratches such as might have been occasioned in a struggle with the deceased. Anthony had a scar, like a scratch, and evidently recent, over the right eyebrow, and a superficial one on the eyelid. Canter had one under the left eye and a slight puncture on the nose. When found by the police in his bed-room, Canter said, "I can't tell you anything, except that I met her at back water." meaning the back water. Anthony said that the deceased accompanied him and others to a beer-shop known as the Ship Afloat, and so far his statement is true, the landlord there saying that the young woman was then in drink.

THE BISHOPRIC OF WAKEFIELD.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have sealed the certificate necessary to enable Her Majesty in Council to found the new Bishopric of Wakefield, as contemplated by the Bishops' Act, 1873.

A SKELETON FACTORY.

The *Monde de la Science* (Paris) describes a gruesome factory which is said to be flourishing in St. Denis. Within its walls human skeletons are being "made" in the following manner:—The ground floor of the building is filled with enormous kettles, in which the bones of the corpses are boiled till all the flesh is separated from them. The skulls are prepared separately and in the most careful manner. One way of preparing the skulls of children and young people is to fill the hollow where the brains were situated with peas, and then let the latter swell in water, which causes even the most delicately joined bones to separate without being injured. After all the bones have been carefully washed, they are bleached either by chloral or by exposure to the sun, and are then joined in another department of the factory, and made flexible by means of brass wires. The corpses thus utilised are said to come from hospitals, prisons, and dissecting-rooms, while the Russo-Turkish war supplied much "material" for the factory.

MONEY MARKET.

Citt, Saturday.
Very little business is doing on the Stock Exchange to-day, and Foreign Government Securities are somewhat dull in the absence of transactions. Home Railways are firm, and Americans good in tone, but Canadians are flat. Mining Shares are somewhat unsettled. The Funds are slightly easier, Consols being quoted at 101½ for money; New Two-and-Three-quarters, 99½; account, 99½; New and Reduced Three, 100 ¼; and New Two-and-a-Half, 96 ½.

FOREIGN STOCKS.
Argentine, 1886, 54½; 1887, 54½; 1888, 54½; 1889, 54½; 1890, 54½; 1891, 54½; 1892, 54½; 1893, 54½; 1894, 54½; 1895, 54½; 1896, 54½; 1897, 54½; 1898, 54½; 1899, 54½; 1900, 54½; 1901, 54½; 1902, 54½; 1903, 54½; 1904, 54½; 1905, 54½; 1906, 54½; 1907, 54½; 1908, 54½; 1909, 54½; 1910, 54½; 1911, 54½; 1912, 54½; 1913, 54½; 1914, 54½; 1915, 54½; 1916, 54½; 1917, 54½; 1918, 54½; 1919, 54½; 1920, 54½; 1921, 54½; 1922, 54½; 1923, 54½; 1924, 54½; 1925, 54½; 1926, 54½; 1927, 54½; 1928, 54½; 1929, 54½; 1930, 54½; 1931, 54½; 1932, 54½; 1933, 54½; 1934, 54½; 1935, 54½; 1936, 54½; 1937, 54½; 1938, 54½; 1939, 54½; 1940, 54½; 1941, 54½; 1942, 54½; 1943, 54½; 1944, 54½; 1945, 54½; 1946, 54½; 1947, 54½; 1948, 54½; 1949, 54½; 1950, 54½; 1951, 54½; 1952, 54½; 1953, 54½; 1954, 54½; 1955, 54½; 1956, 54½; 1957, 54½; 1958, 54½; 1959, 54½; 1960, 54½; 1961, 54½; 1962, 54½; 1963, 54½; 1964, 54½; 1965, 54½; 1966, 54½; 1967, 54½; 1968, 54½; 1969, 54½; 1970, 54½; 1971, 54½; 1972, 54½; 1973, 54½; 1974, 54½; 1975, 54½; 1976, 54½; 1977, 54½; 1978, 54½; 1979, 54½; 1980, 54½; 1981, 54½; 1982, 54½; 1983, 54½; 1984, 54½; 1985, 54½; 1986, 54½; 1987, 54½; 1988, 54½; 1989, 54½; 1990, 54½; 1991, 54½; 1992, 54½; 1993, 54½; 1994, 54½; 1995, 54½; 1996, 54½; 1997, 54½; 1998, 54½; 1999, 54½; 2000, 54½; 2001, 54½; 2002, 54½; 2003, 54½; 2004, 54½; 2005, 54½; 2006, 54½; 2007, 54½; 2008, 54½; 2009, 54½; 2010, 54½; 2011, 54½; 2012, 54½; 2013, 54½; 2014, 54½; 2015, 54½; 2016, 54½; 2017, 54½; 2018, 54½; 2019, 54½; 2020, 54½; 2021, 54½; 2022, 54½; 2023, 54½; 2024, 54½; 2025, 54½; 2026, 54½; 2027, 54½; 2028, 54½; 2029, 54½; 2030, 54½; 2031, 54½; 2032, 54½; 2033, 54½; 2034, 54½; 2035, 54½; 2036, 54½; 2037, 54½; 2038, 54½; 2039, 54½; 2040, 54½; 2041, 54½; 2042, 54½; 2043, 54½; 2044, 54½; 2045, 54½; 2046, 54½; 2047, 54½; 2048, 54½; 2049, 54½; 2050, 54½; 2051, 54½; 2052, 54½; 2053, 54½; 2054, 54½; 2055, 54½; 2056, 54½; 2057, 54½; 2058, 54½; 2059, 54½; 2060, 54½; 2061, 54½; 2062, 54½; 2063, 54½; 2064, 54½; 2065, 54½; 2066, 54½; 2067, 54½; 2068, 54½; 2069, 54½; 2070, 54½; 2071, 54½; 2072, 54½; 2073, 54½; 2074, 54½; 2075, 54½; 2076, 54½; 2077, 54½; 2078, 54½; 2079, 54½; 2080, 54½; 2081, 54½; 2082, 54½; 2083, 54½; 2084, 54½; 2085, 54½; 2086, 54½; 2087, 54½; 2088

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

The Electric Lighting Act.

The Committee on the bill to amend the Electric Lighting Act of 1882, moved by the Earl of CAMERDOWN, moved on the bill dealing with the compensation to be paid by a local authority when acquiring an electric lighting concern compulsorily. After some discussion the Marquis of SALISBURY said if they gave compulsory power to anyone to purchase a going concern they must require the fair value to be paid. He would vote for the omission of the words, but would reserve the right to vote for their inclusion again at a later stage if it should seem desirable. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

The Death Duties: A Gladstonite Attack Repulsed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER formally moved the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. Mr. GLADSTONE moved an amendment, that the duties accruing on deaths should be so fixed as to equalise the charge upon real and personal property respectively. He said his main proposition was to equalise the charge upon real and personal property respectively, and the charge upon personal property had only been tolerated because of the advantage enjoyed by personal property in respect of its limited contribution to the rates; secondly, that this advantage ought to be entirely cancelled; thirdly, that from four to five millions of persons were in aid of the rates, and levied on personal property in aid of the rates; fourthly, that in the event of the adoption of these proposals there would still remain a gross inequality in favour of real property, which would have to be met by a charge upon real property, which had by far the most formidable claims to relief, would still remain liable to the action of this gross inequality. The conclusion he drew in support of his first proposition was that the payment by personal property was almost six times more than by realty. In support of his second proposition he contended, on the authority of a return obtained in 1885, that the whole burden of local taxation was at present laid upon little more than half the property of the country, and that this gross inequality should be removed, and that the landowners' share of the subvention amounted to seven-twelfths, while the ultimate share of the occupier would be five-twelfths. After the whole claim of local rates had been satisfied by the large transfer contemplated, personal property would still continue to bear three times the charge of realty. Sir M. H. BEAUCHAMPEL said that what was the last speech was not to set out the Government's financial wrong, but to turn out the Government. The right hon. gentleman was wrong in not eliminating from his calculation that part of the property which it was proposed to take into consideration in deciding whether realty or personal property was more highly taxed for Imperial purposes under the death duties. The disparity between the respective duties depended on this relative value of realty and personal property in the country. It was agreed by all authorities that the total value of personal property was considerably higher than the total value of realty, and that the difference was increasing year by year to the disadvantage of realty. The proposal of the Government was for the relief of the increased rates, and not for the relief of the hereditary burdens, which it left practically untouched. There was a distinct increase of ability to bear the rates on the part of the property mainly liable for a time while in agricultural districts the value of land had fallen 15 per cent. during the last twenty years. The House ought not to be asked in the name of fancied justice on real duties to perpetrate a great injustice on real property. Mr. HARTINGTON, referring to the property which Mr. Gladstone had addressed to the Liberal Unionists, said he did not know why they were to be held to a particular line of consistency, while the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues were on every question to be absolutely emancipated from every rule of conduct dependent on the course they had taken on a Liberal occasion. But it would be possible to have a resolution without exposing themselves to any charge of inconsistency, seeing that the resolution was brought forward for the purpose of displacing the Government. Besides, if this resolution was carried, they would defeat the whole scheme of local government, which was intimately connected with it. The rejection of the amendment did not prevent the present Government from dealing at a future time with any further inequality between the taxation of the two classes of property. So far as he was concerned, he was perfectly unmoved by the charge brought against him. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN supported the amendment, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER commented on the fact that Mr. Gladstone had been for very many years in office, and it was only now, when an actual movement towards equalisation had been made, that he made this demand for a remedy for this monstrous injustice. The right hon. gentleman made three mistakes. He omitted to say that the bill included as realty what was really personal property, and he had put such a settled personality, adding it as personalty. Mr. Gladstone had laid it down that half of the relief given to local taxation went into the pockets of the landlords. That was a monstrous assertion which did not hold water. The figures of the right hon. gentleman were misleading, and did not harmonise. The Budget was mainly a rate-payers' Budget, by which an attempt was made to adjust the burdens according to the capacity of those who bore them. Mr. HARTINGTON criticised the attitude of the Marquis of HARTINGTON. The House then divided, when the motion was lost by 310 to 217, and the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

Measures Advanced.

Lord ONSLOW moved the second reading of the Copyright (Music) Bill. Mr. BEAUCHAMPEL moved an amendment, that the bill was not to be taken into consideration until the bill which he had introduced on the subject of the Tithe Rent-charge Bill was also read a second time. Some discussion arose on the motion for the second reading of the Tithe Rent-charge Bill, and the Marquis of SALISBURY, in reply, said that the object of the Government was not the readjustment of tithes, but to provide a means of obtaining the tithe without placing the clergyman in the inviolable position he had been compelled to occupy. The bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

An Irish Night.

Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss the departure from the long-established practice in the Irish county courts by the new system of increasing sentences in criminal cases of appeal. He mentioned that there were within the last two or three days five, six, or seven examples of this new theory of the power of courts of appeal to increase the sentences brought before them for review, a theory which was entirely opposed to the principle on which the right of appeal had been granted to convicted persons. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL for IRELAND maintained that by the appeal granted under the Petty Sessions Act, which was incorporated in the Criminal Act last year, the law under which sentences were taken de novo, and it was the duty of the county court judge to pronounce whatever judgment he thought the case required. Mr. BEAUCHAMPEL denied that any single

instance of such an increase of sentences could be furnished, and he suggested that some single instance must have been given to the judges from headquarters to increase the sentences on appeal. Sir W. HAZARD said that the bill was not to be taken into consideration until the bill which he had introduced on the subject of the Tithe Rent-charge Bill was also read a second time. Some discussion arose on the motion for the second reading of the Tithe Rent-charge Bill, and the Marquis of SALISBURY, in reply, said that the object of the Government was not the readjustment of tithes, but to provide a means of obtaining the tithe without placing the clergyman in the inviolable position he had been compelled to occupy. The bill was read a second time.

COMMONS—Wednesday.

Local Government for Ireland.

Mr. CAREW moved the second reading of a bill proposing to introduce county government into Ireland, the principle of which was to give the people at large, by a directly-elected council, control over strictly local affairs. Mr. SMITH-BARRY said the bill would sweep away the local government in Ireland from every board in the country. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be not taken into consideration until the bill which he had introduced on the subject of the Tithe Rent-charge Bill was also read a second time. Some discussion arose on the motion for the second reading of the Tithe Rent-charge Bill, and the Marquis of SALISBURY, in reply, said that the object of the Government was not the readjustment of tithes, but to provide a means of obtaining the tithe without placing the clergyman in the inviolable position he had been compelled to occupy. The bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

Reform of the House.

Lord DUNELM, in moving the second reading of his bill for the reform of the House of Lords, said he wished the House to contain the fittest representatives of our territorial aristocracy, but he wished it to contain something more. At one time agriculture was the one and only great interest and industry of the country, and the Established Church embraced the whole religious life of the nation. A House then composed of spiritual and temporal peers was truly representative, but other gigantic interests and other forms of religious observance had grown up. The House now reflected an imperfect image, and should be brought back to what it once was—a true reflection of national, secular, and religious life. The bill provided that the sees of Canterbury, York, London, Durham, and Winchester should alone have a

certain and immediate right to a seat in the House. According to his proposal the House would contain 224 hereditary peers—180 British, sixteen Scotch, and twenty-eight Irish representatives, exclusive of county council peers. With regard to colonial representative peers the subject was one of delicacy and difficulty, but the difficulty might be overcome with great advantage to the empire. The bill proposed that the Cabinet Ministers should have the right to speak in either House under certain circumstances. A chamber reformed as proposed would be national, the total number being 400, made up of 180 hereditary peers, 44 Scotch and Irish representative peers, 120 lords of Parliament sent up by the new county boards, 10 colonial representatives, two Nonconformist and two Roman Catholic representatives, two representatives of learning and science, besides peers of the blood Royal, law lords, and bishops. Public opinion, he said, would not tolerate the existing state of things. "A little more folding of the hands in sleep" might bring about a strange awakening. Lord DUNELM moved that the bill be read a second time. The bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

Savings Banks.

Mr. GOSCHEN, in answer to Mr. Wedderburn, stated that the assumption that the interest paid to the depositors in the Post Office savings bank, added to the expenses of management, made the cost to the Government more than 23 per cent. was not correct. The total cost was 22 1/2 per cent. The National Debt Commissioners received for the coming year 23 per cent. upon Government securities that they had in their hands, so there would be no loss in the year by continuing to trade at the present rate of interest. The matter would, however, require consideration and further adjustment.

Guns for the Navy.

Sir W. CROSSMAN asked whether it was the fact that Her Majesty's ships Anson, Collingwood, Camperdown, and Howe were practically completed for sea, but could not be put in commission on account of there being no guns to put on board them; if so, will the guns required for the armament of these ships be provided and put on board during the current year; if not, when was it expected they would be; and was it the fact also that the completion of the belted cruisers Australia and Narcissus is being delayed on account of their armament not yet being ready; and, if so, when would that armament be provided. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON said the Collingwood and the Howe were, now awaiting their guns, which, according to the latest advice, would be delivered in a month. The guns of the Camperdown and Anson would not be delivered until March 1st, 1889. The Australia and the Narcissus were also awaiting their guns, but they would be delivered in a month and three months respectively. This delay was due to a miscalculation as to the timings of the guns.

The Albert Gate Buildings.

Mr. EGBERTON, in reply to Mr. J. R. Kelly, said the Metropolitan Board had twice served notices upon the occupiers of adjoining buildings with respect to the proposed mansions at Albert Gate, and as no objection had been made they did not think it necessary to make a third application to them. Mr. PLUNKET, in reply also to Mr. J. R. Kelly, said that, after some delay, the solicitors to the owners of the site had asked him not to take further proceedings, and stated that they would submit fresh plans. He had assented to that request, and the House might rest satisfied that unless he got satisfactory assurances as to the height of the walls of the mansions he should not proceed with the proceedings which he contemplated. He did not wish to interfere improperly, but at the same time the public convenience must not be sacrificed. (Cheers.)

Modification of the Wheel Tax.

Sir ALGERNON BORTHWICK and Mr. CAUSTON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could now state whether he proposed to make any modification in the van and wheel tax. Mr. GOSCHEN replied that Mr. Causton had given him fair notice that nothing would satisfy him but the total withdrawal of the proposal (hear, hear), and if he accepted that proposition he would have no choice but to fight the matter as it stood; but other members for other constituencies, while objecting to the proposal as it stood at present, had treated it in a different spirit, and in deference to the wish of the House he would make a compromise. On Monday he would move a resolution substituting a new one for that passed, which would raise the limit of weight and reduce the rate of duty. He would propose to tax no vehicle under 10 cwt., and the tax would be for two wheels 10s., and for four wheels or more 41s. In order to settle the question he would bring in this resolution on Monday next, and would put it in such a form as would raise the whole question.

The Wine Duties—French Action.

Mr. ILLINGWORTH asked whether any representation, and, if so, of what character, had been received from the French Government, in regard to the proposed increase of the wine duties. Sir J. FROST said a remonstrance had been addressed to Her Majesty's Government by the French ambassador, pointing out in very temperate and moderate language that the proposed duties would inflict an injury upon articles of French production.

The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill.

The House then went into Committee on this bill. Mr. PICTON moved to leave out clause 2, which provides for the continuation of the duty on tea. This was, he contended, a tax on a necessary of life and pressed heavily on the working classes. Mr. HOWARD VINCENT supported Mr. PICTON's objection to the tea duty for Fair Trade reasons. Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL was not sure that he did not drink too much tea. (Oh.) The amendment was ultimately rejected. On the clause authorising a new tax on wines, Mr. GLADSTONE condemned the proposal as affecting our relations with France. Protection had made much progress there, and the Protectionist party were nearly becoming triumphant. This proposal was just what the French Protectionists wanted to complete their triumph. This was a dangerous experiment that would imperil the friendly relations that France had produced. The result of the tax would be insignificant when compared with the risks incurred. Mr. GOSCHEN deprecated such an exaggerated view as enormously increasing the difficulty. He asked whether it was an offence against Free Trade to say that they would put a duty on bottled wines, and not upon wine in casks? Was it a breach of contract? Was it a breach of Free Trade if, incidentally, they bottled wine in this country instead of France? He went on to contend that the Government were carrying out a legitimate object, and the only difference would be that the wine would be

bottled in this country instead of France. Were the Government to forego their fiscal right in the matter because of that insignificant question. The cheapest wines in France were taxed the same as the most valuable. The Government proposals of the Government were not Protectionist proposals, and could not rightly be so called; and the matter had assumed dimensions which the real proposal did not justify. (Hear, hear.) Sir J. FROST contended that the quantity of French wine that could be affected by the tax was insignificant. Mr. CHILDS declared that the Government's proposal would seriously risk our trade of sixty-five or sixty-seven millions with France. Mr. GOSCHEN repudiated any idea of protection or reprisal or disadvantage to France. On a division, the clause was carried by 246 against 121. The House afterwards adjourned.

THE VAN AND WHEEL TAX.

Meetings—At St. James's Hall.

A numerously-attended meeting was held at St. James's Hall on Saturday, to protest against the imposition of the proposed van and wheel tax. Canon, M.P., presided, and among those present were Sir Charles Russell, M.P., Sir W. Lawson, M.P., Sir H. Roscoe, M.P., Mr. J. R. Kelly, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr. O. V. Morgan, M.P., and others. The chairman said they had met for the purpose of entering another protest against what they thought an unjust, impolitic, and retrograde proposal. They had not met for the purpose of suggesting how the revenue should be raised, but of entering their protest by denouncing this retrograde proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Up to the present time Mr. Goschen had not withdrawn his proposals. (Cries of "Shame.") Many meetings had been held, and they would fight the matter to the bitter end. They would not be satisfied with the proposed exemptions, and nothing would content them but the entire withdrawal of the tax. (Cheers.) The delay in receiving the answer of the Chancellor was causing great inconvenience, not only to carriers and cartmen, but also to a great many other people, and further than that, it had seriously damaged the van-building and the wheelwright's trade. A large number of people had already been thrown out of employment in consequence of the withdrawal of orders. If the Chancellor would not withdraw his proposals without delay, he hoped all those present would take active steps to impress upon their Parliamentary representatives the necessity for prompt action. Mr. H. Jackson (Liverpool) moved: "That this meeting, representative of England, Scotland, and Wales, embracing influential deputations from Manchester, London, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Portsmouth, Swansea, Cardiff, and many other towns in the country, resolves to place on record its earnest protest against the imposition of the proposed van and wheel tax in this year's Budget, and asks for its entire withdrawal, as it views with the utmost alarm the retrograde policy of the Government in again reverting to the expedient of taxing locomotion, being wholly subversive of all such recent legislation, and calculated to harass and hamper trade, and seriously affect the employment and wages of the working man. It further protests against the imposition of a tax on the plant and implements of trade. It moreover views the incidence of the tax as unjust, as it would fall with great severity on the few for the benefit of the many. It is further of opinion that the Government should at once withdraw it, as the present suspense is inflicting great pecuniary loss in trade circles." He was of opinion that the tax, instead of bringing in only £200,000, would produce an annual revenue of £1,750,000. He thought the tax was an inconsiderable addition to the revenue, and he thought the Chancellor should be congratulated on the spirit of the compromise which he believed actuated every one present. They believed this proposal to be rotten, root and branch, and therefore they opposed it root and branch. (Cheers.) They would be content with no compromise by which it was sought to settle the question, merely by whittling down the proposal. In some of its details. Mr. Morgan (Glasgow) and Mr. Firth, M.P., supported the motion. Sir Wilfrid Lawson said he would not follow the practice which seemed to prevail at the meeting of spending six minutes in explaining to the meeting why he would not speak for five. (Laughter.) He was glad to be there because there was a spirit of no compromise (cheers)—and he was never so happy as when he found himself surrounded by a lot of uncompromising beggars. (Laughter.) In his humble opinion the tax which had been proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a very bad one, and he had felt it his duty to come there and help put a spoke in his wheel. (Laughter, and cries of "Encore.") Mr. Firth had made an allusion in his speech which might make some of those present think he was not serious. He was actuated by a very heavy on the ginger-beer vans. (Laughter.) With regard to the tax, he objected to taxes of all kinds. (Hear, hear.) The idea, for instance, of taxing a pleasure horse. They could not define the difference between a horse of pleasure and a business horse any more than they could between a man of pleasure and a man of business. (Laughter.) He noticed that some one was going to propose a tax of 41s on dogs. The next thing would be to tax the dog. (Laughter.) He thought that a tax should be put on a session. (Laughter.) They would have to exert themselves, because the House of Commons would not help them unless they were determined to help themselves. He would just describe the four parties in the House of Commons. First, there was the Tory party, who would not vote against the Budget; then there was the Gladstonian party, and with regard to them he would say what the Duke of Wellington said of the British Army, "It is the finest army in the world, its only fault is that there are so few of them; then there were the Liberal Unionists, an important and influential party, but they seemed to him to him to be occupied just now in other things. As far as he could see, they gave one another dinners every night. One dined one one night, and another the next night. (Laughter.) It reminded him of the people in Jersey, who, as the historian said, earned a precarious living by taking in one another's washing. (Great laughter.) They were too busy to help them. Then they came to the Irish party; they were no use, because they were all in prison. (Loud laughter.) His moral was that they would never get the tax upset unless they put their shoulders to the wheel. (Cheers.)—The resolution was adopted.

At Clerkenwell.

A large public meeting was held on Saturday at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell-road, to protest against Mr. Goschen's proposed tax on vehicles. Mr. W. Robson, a wheelwright, occupied the chair, and there was a very crowded and eloquent meeting. Mr. R. G. GOSCHEN moved the following resolution: "That this meeting of wheelwrights, smiths, painters, and men of other trades views with apprehension the proposals to tax vans, carts, and wheels, inasmuch as they will tend to cripple trade and hinder locomotion, and that they will throw out of employment many men engaged in the above trades. This meeting therefore respectfully calls upon Her Majesty's Government to abandon these obnoxious proposals, and desire the chairman to forward copies of the above to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Local Government Board, and the members of Parliament for the borough." Mr. J. R. Kelly, M.P., in supporting the resolution, after remarking on the purely working class character of the meeting, said that there could be no compromise with the obnoxious tax. He had opposed it from the very first, and he had told Mr. Goschen that the proposed compromise that he had offered them was of no use. He had opposed the tax thrown

out, because he believed it to be unjust, capricious, and irritating in its character. It would be unjust because it would hit the poor man far more than the rich. Mr. Goschen had offered as one compromise that those who had 100 vans and forty horses should only pay for forty vans. Well, that would benefit the large contractors, but it would not affect the little man who had two vans and had to keep two horses, for he would get no reduction, whereas the larger man, and in the same business, would have the enormous advantage of not paying for half the vans he employed. It was also unjust, as it was putting a tax upon an industry that afforded many men their daily bread, and the first effect of the tax would be very largely to restrict the operation of van-building, and throw a large number of deserving men, if not upon the rates, into a state of distress. It would be a capricious tax, because it would tax some people who used the roadways very little, some who used them very much, and some who did not use them at all. As to the proposed compromise, Mr. Goschen went the deeper he seemed to put his foot into the matter. Whether the tax was paid by the producer or consumer was immaterial, inasmuch as it was unjust in principle, and it therefore ought not to be put on at all. Mr. J. Rowlands, M.P., Mr. Haysman, and others having supported the resolution, it was carried unanimously, as was a further resolution providing for the holding of a large parade and demonstration on the subject.

Mr. J. Blundell Maples Views.

The member for Dulwich, during last week, was hard at work elaborating statistics for the use of the Government in arriving at the correctness of his estimate, that a large modification may be made in the present proposals, and yet the sum of £300,000 required by the Chancellor of the Exchequer may be raised. Mr. Blundell Maple, in communicating his views on Saturday to a representative of the People, said that his proposal, which most of the Conservative metropolitan members approved, and that instead of the tax of 41s on all vans and carts over 10 cwt., and 2s. 6d. on every wheel on conveyances over 20 cwt., there should simply be a duty of 21s on vans and 10s. on carts, all over 10 cwt., and that the wheel tax should be entirely withdrawn. By this means a considerable reduction would be made in the charges upon heavy vehicles, and the hosts of smaller tradesmen who employ light carts would be absolutely exempt. Mr. Blundell Maple is averse to agitation on public platform against a Conservative Government, believing that more can be done with quiet reasoning and a calm consideration of all the facts.

Estimate of the Revenue.

A Parliamentary paper issued on Saturday shows the amounts as estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in opening his Budget to be yielded by the horse duties and wheel tax proposed in the Excise Duties (Local Purposes) Bill. As regards the proposed horse duties, 500,000 horses were estimated to yield, at 41s each, £200,000; 4,000 racehorses at 25s each, £200,000; and 21,500 horse dealers, at 21s each, £222,500—a total of £522,500. For the wheel tax, 300,000 carts with two wheels were estimated to produce, at 5s. each, £750,000; 150,000 carts with four wheels, at 10s., £750,000; 150,000 carts weighing more than 10 cwt., at 21s, in addition to the 5s. or 10s. duty, £1,500,000—a total of £2,000,000.

A RAMSGATE ROMANCE.

An exceptionally painful case of theft has been investigated by the Ramsgate magistrates, who found it necessary to award Alfred Pettit, a lad of 15, fourteen days' imprisonment, and three years' probation, for having stolen a watch and a ring. The accused offered three coats for sale to a second-hand clothes dealer for 3s., but as the dealer smelt of drink, and it being Sunday, the dealer was suspicious and called in a constable, who took the lad into custody. The coats were identified by Mr. Valentine Barton, the proprietor of a small private school, as having been taken from his house. From this witness's statement it seems that some few years ago prisoner's parent resided in Ramsgate, his father being a member of the local board, and possessed of considerable means. The younger brother went abroad, prisoner, who subsequently went left out with the two boys, but on their arrival abroad it was discovered that Mr. and Mrs. Pettit were dead. The nurse returned, and deserted the children in London. The prisoner found his way into a home, and was eventually sent to a branch of the home at Ramsgate. He used to visit Mr. Barton, who was formerly an intimate friend of his parents.

THE ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY.

In several departments of the Royal Small Arms Factory, at Enfield Lock, there is considerable activity in consequence of it having been practically decided to adopt the action of the Lee magazine rifle as the new arm to be issued to Her Majesty's services. The build of this rifle is altogether more than any other pattern of its class hitherto constructed. It is anticipated that for some time work at the Royal Small Arms Factory will be plentiful.

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WORKING LADS' INSTITUTE.

Opening of the New Lecture Hall by Princess Christian.

On Saturday afternoon Princess Christian opened the new lecture hall in connection with the Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. This institution was established in 1876 to meet the great want of the working lads of London who are employed as errand boys, apprentices, factory hands, &c. There are many thousands of this class in the metropolis, who are found after their day's toil loafing at public-house corners, and the evils they learn is incalculable, and as a remedy, the Working Lads' Institute was established. The new institute building is four stories in height, and contains refreshment-rooms, reading-rooms, workshops, museum, large swimming bath, gymnasium, a lecture hall to seat about 600 persons, &c. There is now accommodation for 1,000 members. The library contains over 1,000 volumes, lent for institute and home reading. There are eighteen evening classes carried on weekly, and great progress has been made in the subjects taught. The number of lads who attended the institute and classes during last year amounted to 638; and since its opening in 1878, 4,010 lads have attended. The total cost of the freehold land and buildings was £17,000, towards which the committee have by great exertions during seven years raised £11,000, leaving £6,000 still required. The streets leading to the institute were gaily decorated with flags and banners, and were crowded by large numbers of people, who cheered vociferously when the princess appeared. On arriving at the institute about three o'clock, her Royal highness was received at the door of the building by Mr. A. Bevan, the treasurer, and Mr. H. Hill, the founder. The Lord Mayor and Lady May were also present. The princess then proceeded to the gymnasium, where some of the lads—members of the institute—were assembled, with Mr. and Mrs. Bevan and Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill, the latter of whom presented the princess with a bouquet of flowers, the gift of the lads belonging to the institute. The princess then proceeded to the lecture hall, which was conducted to a seat on the dais. The building was dedicated by the Rev. L. B. White, D.D., after which Mr. H. Hill read a short statement as to the objects of the work and the present position of the building fund. Letters of regret were read from the Duke of Westminster, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. Ritchie, M.P., the Earl of Aberdeen, and others. The Lord Mayor, in requesting her Royal highness to declare the building open, said the institution was one which ought, as much as possible, to have the support of all. If they could manage to create self-respect among the lads that day, they would be doing something for the future of the empire. (Cheers.) The lads and the people at the East-end would never forget the presence of her Royal highness on that occasion. (Hear, hear.)—The princess, amid cheers, then formally declared the new lecture hall open and devoted for ever to the instruction and recreation of the working lads of London.—Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., proposed a vote of thanks to her Royal highness for her most valuable help upon this occasion. Perhaps, of all the institutions which proposed to rescue lads who might have led a life of crime, or who might have led a life of idleness, was the one that deserved more than any other institution the attention of everybody who had the well-being of his country at heart. (Hear, hear.) Such institutions as these were not only their salvation from crime in many cases, but they gave them the opportunity of instruction, which would make them useful members in the country. (Cheers.)—Mr. F. A. Hovan seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation, and stated that the special contribution amounted to about £500.—The presentation of the purses to the princess followed. The National Anthem was then sung by the entire audience.—Her Royal highness afterwards proceeded to inspect the premises, and subsequently left, amid the cheers of those assembled.—Lord Kinnaird moved: "That this assembly rejoice at the completion of the second wing, comprising gymnasium and lecture hall, of the Working Lads' Institute, an auspicious day, and that the funds should be shortly raised." He earnestly commended the institute to the generous support of all who were interested in the welfare of the working lads of London.—The Rev. T. Richardson seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.—The Rev. Dr. Tyler then proposed, and Mr. H. Hill, the founder of the institute, seconded, a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for presiding.—The resolution having been agreed to, his lordship briefly replied, and the proceedings terminated.

SUICIDE OF A DEPTFORD MINISTER.

The dead body of the Rev. David Alexander, aged 44, of Fenwick-road, Peckham Rye, was found at a quarter to six on Saturday morning in a field at the back of Aske's Haberdashers' School, Peckham-road, New Cross. A revolver was close to the body, and death had evidently resulted from a bullet wound. A number of letters were found on the body, addressed to the Rev. Sabine Read, High-street, Deptford, pastor of the Congregational Church. The body was removed to the St. Paul's Mortuary, Deptford. The deceased gentleman had been for some years pastor of the Congregational Church, Dulwich Grove, but he had been recently compelled to resign that position, since which time he had been greatly depressed. He leaves a widow and several children. The deceased would appear to have placed the revolver, a six-chambered one, to his mouth and then blown away. A slip of paper was found on the body on which was written the words: "When you find my body please inform Mr. Read. He knows all about my friends at Sudbury, Suffolk." Besides this a letter was found addressed to the Rev. S. S. Read, of Lewisham, and it is said that in this the deceased informed the reverend gentleman of his intention of committing suicide, and asked that his friends at Sudbury might be communicated with. Deceased had been absent from home the previous day. The motive assigned for the act of self-destruction was that deceased had "had some trouble."

On Saturday afternoon John Codling, aged 11 years, residing in Carter-street, Walworth, was savagely attacked and bitten by a dog. The child was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital where his wounds were dressed and cauterised.

On Saturday afternoon a little girl named Ethel Daniels, aged 4 years, residing at Lambeth, was knocked down by a Midland railway van, and the wheels passed over her. She was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital.

About nine o'clock on Saturday morning a passenger train from Manchester ran into a train of empty carriages that were being shunted at Freston Station. Several passengers received severe shock, and six carriages were partially destroyed.

On Saturday John Jennings, aged 24 years, who resided at 56, Peckham-road, St. Luke's, was seized with an attack of vomiting in the City-road, and conveyed to the Old-street Police Station, where, on being examined by the divisional police surgeon, life was found to be extinct.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the Foreign Office. All the members were present with the exception of Lord Ashbourne, who is in Ireland, and the Duke of Rutland, who has gone abroad to act as Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday another forward step in the development of professional instruction in military subjects afforded to the Volunteers by the technical instructors of the Regular Army, was taken at Wellington Barracks by the inauguration of a scheme of instruction to non-commissioned officers of Volunteers similar to that given in the classes which have been formed at that centre for officers of the Militia and Volunteers during the last few years. Periodical examinations in Army signalling have been held, at which any Volunteer who showed that he had reached a certain standard of efficiency was granted a certificate of competency, but the advantage of being instructed by Lieutenant Lovell, the Home District signalling officer, and members of the staff, have hitherto not been extended beyond the commissioned ranks of the Auxiliary Forces. Thirteen non-commissioned officers, representing the 2nd and 3rd Middlesex Artillery, South Middlesex Rifles, London Scottish, the Fusiliers, London Rifle Brigade, and other metropolitan regiments had forwarded their names to the D.S.O. through the corps authority, and five of these attended the first meeting of the class, which Lieutenant Lovell held on Saturday, nine out of the eleven having already obtained elsewhere a certain amount of instruction in the work. The regulations were explained to each member of the class by the D.S.O., the ability to send at the rate of eight words per minute with the large flag (technically called O.F.), twelve words per minute with the small flag (S.F.), and nine words per minute with the lamp, being exacted for a pass, in addition to a fair knowledge of the use of the handgraph and telegraph. These conditions are identical with those which hitherto required from officers in order to gain the Aldershot certificate, and when fulfilled the members of this new class will rank with those who have obtained the Aldershot certificate, and it may be presumed that in course of time the Government will allow a capitulation grant to the various battalions in the case of the certificated non-commissioned officers, as well as in that of commissioned officers passed in signalling. The high standard fixed necessitates assiduous practice for several months, extending to a hundred or more lessons in the case of previous classes, but the D.S.O. believes that thirty or forty parades may be sufficient in the case of the already partly trained men of the new class, and by meeting on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, two hours each night, he hopes to be ready to present the class for examination to the Aldershot inspector of signalling, Colonel Thrupp, by the end of June. All who satisfy Colonel Thrupp will receive the Aldershot certificate, and will be qualified to undertake the instruction of classes in their own regiments, but it is to be understood that the possession of the Aldershot certificate is a higher status than that conferred by the old Home District certificate, which many Volunteers have already obtained in the Wellington Barracks examinations. One concession from the military authorities is very greatly to be desired. Where a regimental parade is ordered for the same evening on which a meeting of the signalling class is set down, members of the class must miss one of the engagements, unless they are endowed with the power of Sir Boyle Roche's bird (that of being in two places at once); it is not, therefore, too much to ask the authorities to allow attendance at the signalling class on an evening when a regimental parade is ordered to count towards efficiency as equivalent to a drill. The devotion of some hundreds of their hours of leisure to the acquisition of a branch of military instruction, which is admittedly of the highest importance to the British Army, assuredly merits, at least, so much recognition at the hands of the authorities. Lieutenant Lovell explained to the class that whatever arrangements may be made by the authorities in regard to the capitulation allowances for non-commissioned officers passed in signalling, every man holding these Aldershot certificates would at once take rank in the Army with those who have former Aldershot certificates, should any crisis lead to the employment of the Volunteers on active service.

HOME OF REST FOR HORSES.

The Duke of Portland presided on Saturday afternoon at the annual general meeting of the Society for the Home of Rest for Horses, which was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. There was a large attendance, among those present being Miss Lindo, the founder of the home, who sat on the left hand of his grace, Lord Arthur Somerset, Sir Francis Hurdett, Bart., Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., &c. The report, which was read by the secretary (Mr. S. Sutherland-Stafford), stated that the committee, in presenting their first annual report, had pleasure in stating that the home had been received with marked approval by the general public, and that the daily applications received from persons in a poor position of life for the admission of their horses to the home, so that they might receive proper veterinary treatment, rest, and care, had far exceeded the anticipations of the committee or of the lady (Miss Lindo) whose idea it was to found such a home. Like all efforts of the kind, anything novel and what appeared to the general public strange, was received with ridicule, and so was the Home of Rest for Horses, many persons, professing to be friends of horses, declaring that it would be far more charitable to "shoot the poor brutes" than to allow them to continue a maimed and, for all practical purposes, a useless existence. During the year upwards of ninety horses had been admitted into the home at Neasden, and of these only one had had to be shot, the others having so far recovered by the treatment they received that they were enabled to return to their owners, and had since served them well. The statement of accounts showed a donation and subscription amounting to £354, the balance in hand being £278.—The chairman in moving the adoption of the report, said the institution was a most useful and practical one. It seemed calculated to be beneficial alike to man and to his most useful servant, the horse. (Applause.) He thought they might congratulate themselves that the institution had attained a very fair amount of success. In concluding, he moved the adoption of the report, and expressed his belief that the good work which had been so auspiciously begun could be carried on for years to come, and that the "home of rest" which, according to the Latin poet, was supposed to sit behind every horseman, would, in a great measure, be removed by the knowledge that the generous and noble beast which he bestrode or drove between the shafts had, in case of accident or mishap, an asylum awaiting him at Neasden or Sudbury. (Loud applause.)—Miss Lindo seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Deane (cashier), who said the Home of Rest was the best thing he ever saw for horses, and the best thing he ever saw for horsemen, and the best thing he ever saw for the horse trade, and the best thing he ever saw for the horse industry, and the best thing he ever saw for the horse world, and the best thing he ever saw for the horse kingdom, and the best thing he ever saw for the horse empire, and the best thing he ever saw for the horse universe, and the best thing he ever saw for the horse creation, and the best thing he ever saw for the horse world, and the best thing he ever saw for the horse kingdom, and the best thing he ever saw for the horse empire, and the best thing he ever saw for the horse universe, and the best thing he ever saw for the horse creation, and the best thing he ever saw for the horse world, and the best thing he ever saw for the horse kingdom, and the best thing he ever saw for the 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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

The anniversary dinner of the United Friendly Society of Cooks and Confectioners was held on Monday night at St. James's Hall Restaurant.

The National Zeitung of Berlin states that the fortune of the late Emperor William amounts to 24,000,000 marks.

The Duke of Norfolk was on Thursday evening at Plymouth, elected president of the Spanish Armada Commemoration Association.

A telegram from Cape Town on Thursday announced that the Metabolites had concluded a treaty of peace and amity with England.

The 90th Hussars left Woolwich on Thursday for Norwich. On leaving they presented a handsome silver cup to the Royal Horse Artillery non-commissioned officers.

Detectives were stationed both inside and outside the residence of Lord Rothschild, 145, Piccadilly, the other night during an evening party.

On Wednesday a captain of the 8th Infantry Regiment, on duty at the march-past of the 10th garrison before the Emperor, dropped dead. It is supposed of heart disease.

Governor Gordon, of Georgia, is a brave fellow. He the other morning rescued several ladies from a burning hotel. His own life was in imminent danger.

Poor Hans Stockreid had been unable to get any work in New York. In sheer desperation he and his wife took poison. They died within an hour of each other.

A ferry labourer refused to deliver coals, ordered of his employer, at the police-barracks. So he has been awarded fourteen days' imprisonment.

Farmer Alston, who lived near Weatherford, Texas, forbade his daughter marrying a local merchant named Turpin. On her disobeying him he shot her dead.

It is interesting to learn—as we do from the ubiquitous Yankee journalist—that Mrs. Cleveland always calls her husband "Mr. President."

Mr. Cleveland addresses his wife as "Frank."

Alderman Sir Benjamin Phillips, who is in his 88th year, has resigned his seat in the Court of Aldermen as the representative of the Ward of Farringdon Within, owing to failing health.

The Queen arrived at Innsbruck on Monday afternoon, and was received by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The greeting between the two monarchs was most cordial.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of Bank of England notes, amounting in all to £125, as conscience money, from "B. H. J." for income-tax.

A banquet in honour of Sir John Pender was given at the Hotel Metropole on Monday night by gentlemen interested in submarine telegraphy.

The Earl of Derby presided.

John Coleman, a lodging-house keeper at Stockport, has died from the effects of a blow on the head with a poker, said to have been inflicted by his wife.

Senator Conkling had not a high opinion of American law-makers. He is declared to have said before his death that "they practically represented saloons, brothels, gambling dens and vulgar places."

Queen Margherita on Wednesday presided at a meeting of the patronesses of the Red Cross Societies in the principal towns of Italy, held for the purpose of considering the best means of aiding the institution.

An accident occurred at the Norwich Locomotive Works on Thursday afternoon, whereby four persons were severely injured. A scaffold was in course of erection, when it collapsed. One man had to be removed to the hospital.

A telegram from Rome received in Vienna states that in a few days an official communication will be issued by the Pope condemning the "plan of campaign" in Ireland and the system of boycotting.

The Manitoba Government is considering an offer to assist the Scotch crofters to emigrate to Winnipeg, under similar conditions to those proposed between Great Britain and British Columbia.

A debate took place in the French Chamber this week upon the appointment of a civilian as Minister of War. Ultimately an order of the day approving the appointment was passed by 377 to 175 votes.

The infant Spanish King's birthday will be celebrated by a grand public reception on the 17th. Great efforts are being made to complete the arrangements by the day appointed, but everything is still in a very backward state.

George Richard Walker, a smith's striker, of Leeds, who has been employed in Sheffield for some time, has been committed for trial at Bolton in a charge of wilfully murdering a woman named Jane Hodgson, of Horwich.

Nine Hindoo artisans—two from the Punjab and seven from Bengal—will attend the Glasgow Exhibition. Two are wood-carvers, two jewellers, two potters, two Brahmin sweetmeat-makers, and the ninth a barber.

The city fathers of Hobart don't command respect. This is how the Hobart Mercury speaks of them. They are "dirt bags, and their names, like their acts, will everlastingly stink in the popular nostrils."

At Cape Juby, on the West Coast of Africa, the natives have attacked an English commercial house and killed several of the employees, including the director of the establishment. Pillage is said to have been the object of the outrage.

Lord Lisle appeared at the Bow-street Police Court to answer a summons charging him with having published a defamatory libel concerning Mr. Alfred Benton Blythe, of Craven-street, Strand. The case was adjourned to afford Lord Lisle an opportunity of obtaining legal assistance.

While a party of naval officers were receiving instructions in the working of big guns on board H.M.S. Collingwood at Portsmouth on Thursday, Lieutenant Browning's foot became entangled in the hydraulic machinery, and he was not rescued until his foot was smashed.

A Mrs. Volkavitch, who was widowed on Tuesday fortnight by the death of Wilkesbarre, was inconsolable until the following Friday evening, when she eloped to Pittsburgh with a sympathetic butcher. The sheriff, of course, had nothing to do with the tying of the second knot.

A peculiar liquor law is in force in Rockdale county, Ga. Only one person in the county is allowed to sell liquor. He is appointed by the grand jury to sell for medicinal purpose, and cannot keep more than ten gallons of spirits at one time.

Mr. Arthur W. Mills, coroner for the Queen's household, held an inquest in Buckingham Palace as to the death of Lewis Peacock, age 58, a night watchman, who was found hanging by the neck to the banisters of one of the staircases, as reported in the People last week, on the 19th inst. A verdict of temporary insanity was recorded.

The Malabar Indian troopship arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday from Bombay, with troops and military invalids. Soon after the vessel left Bombay, Major Middlemas, of the Leicester regiment, was attacked by smallpox, and died shortly before Suva was reached. He was buried at once. There was no spread of the infection.

At the Lambeth Police Court on Thursday, a person described as Hector Graham Brown, 65, of Rossway, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, no occupation, was remanded without bail, on a charge of behaving in an improper manner to two little girls, named Hobbs and Smeaton, in the grounds of the Crystal Palace.

Frederick Evans, who carried on business as an artists' colourman and dealer at Cheltenham, was charged before the magistrates of that town with wilfully setting fire to his premises. After the firemen had extinguished the fire they found signs of arson. The accused was remanded, and when at the police station he retired to a closet,

and hung himself with his pocket handkerchief, being dead when cut down.

Shakespeare's birthday was celebrated on Monday evening by the Urban Club, who held their usual banquet at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street.

The Lord-Lieutenant has commuted the death sentence on William Lawlor, for the murder of his wife in Dublin, to penal servitude for life.

A return issued this week shows the number of paupers in London to be 105,498, as compared with 97,714 on the corresponding day of last year.

A mass meeting of between 2,000 and 3,000 colliers, held at Aberdare this week, appointed a deputation to visit London to urge the abolition of the coal dues.

At a meeting of the Baptist Union this week it was intimated that an understanding had been arrived at which would prevent the threatened schism in the body.

Another serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia has been discovered on a farm at Abbey Wood, Kent. The slaughter of twenty cows was at once ordered. A charge of about £400 for compensation will fall upon the county fund.

At Birkenhead, William Leeds has been remanded, charged with attempting to obtain money by false pretences from Baron de Worms, M.P., by soliciting subscriptions for a fictitious invalid home.

A labourer, named Dewhurst, residing at Accrington, has attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. Though prisoner fired four shots, the pistol was so defective that the only bullet which struck him failed to penetrate his rib.

A verdict of suicide while labouring under temporary mental derangement was returned by a coroner's jury at Deptford upon the body of the Rev. David Alexander, a Nonconformist minister, who shot himself in a field at New Cross, as reported in the People last week.

A fitter, named Delaney, has been remanded at Chesterfield Police Court upon the charge of having attempted to murder his wife. The woman was found with her head battered in, and it is not expected that she will recover.

A baby she held in her arms escaped unhurt.

The Rev. Evan Rowlands, a clergyman of the Church of England, died at Carlisle on Sunday morning in circumstances of great poverty. The deceased was to have been buried at the expense of the parish, but Canon Richmond undertook to give him decent burial at his own expense.

The Lord Mayor presided at the Mansion House over a crowded meeting on behalf of the Bishop of Bedford's East London Church Fund on Monday afternoon, when the bishop, who was enthusiastically received, gave his last address on the subject before taking up his work as the Bishop of Wakefield.

George Gregson, Briarley, cashier, for forging and uttering a bill of exchange for £50, and embezzling £200 belonging to his employers, has been sentenced at Manchester to two months' imprisonment and five years' penal servitude. He was a Sunday school superintendent and a member of a betting club.

Abner Dorsett, a negro living in Hickory Mountain Township, North Carolina, has probably the largest head in the State. It is thirty-two inches in circumference and makes him somewhat "top-heavy," for at times when the head topples over to one side he is obliged to push it back into position with his hands.

At the Marylebone Police Court on Thursday, Alfred Gribble, aged 34, of Noel-street, Islington, was committed for trial, charged with purloining books from Messrs. Smith and Son's stall at Euston Station, and with stealing a bag from the platform belonging to Sir Algernon West, C.B., containing articles valued at £22.

A new complexion has been given to the recent revolt in Roumania by the discovery upon the persons of the peasants in several Moldavian villages of copies of a revolutionary proclamation, the authorship of which has been traced to a well-known Socialist professor, who has consequently been arrested. The professor has been proved to have relations with Russian nihilists.

The competition for the Lady Goldsmid scholarship took place on Monday at the Royal Academy of Music. There were twenty-nine candidates. The scholarship was awarded to Catherine Rodbard. The competition for the Sternsdales Bennett scholarship also took place, which was awarded to Cuthbert Nunn, one of the four candidates.

The Lincoln April horse fair, one of the most important marts for the sale of horses in the country, has been held this week. Continental buyers were present, particularly from France and Germany. The show was not so large as in former years, and business was slow, prices all round being lower than usual, except in a few individual cases.

Thomas Chapman, draper, Hulme, committed suicide in Manchester on Thursday by blowing his head off with a rifle. An assistant, hearing the report of firearms, rushed into the room in which his employer was, and found him lying dead in a pool of blood. Chapman had been strange in his manner since the death of his father, four years ago.

Two burglars of the Durham Regiment have been committed for trial at Colchester on a charge of breaking into and entering All Saints Church, Colchester. The men, who were apprehended they were drunk, although they were found by some policemen walking off with a Bible, brass candlesticks, prayer-books, and other articles, worth altogether about £20, wrapped up in altar-cloths.

There was a lively scene in the West Bow, Edinburgh, the other night. The night air was made hideous by the ear-splitting yell of a big crowd, stones hurled through the air, falling occasionally with a dull thud on a policeman's helmet, batons rattled vigorously about skulls. It was all over the arrest of a couple of men, which, however, despite the menaces of the mob, was effected.

The trustees and managers of the Cardiff Savings Bank have received an intimation from the Treasury that they will be required to pay the official liquidator the £30,000 improperly paid to the irregular depositors, and £30,000 paid to the difference between the sums paid to the depositors and 20s. in the pound. It is stated that the official liquidator proposes to pay all bona fide depositors in full, and with interest up to the time the money is paid.

Six lads of Durgestown, Penna., ranging from 10 to 15 years, had been reading dime novels. They afterwards went to a barn "to play cow-boys." A lasso was cast around the neck of little Jimmy Barson. As he struggled to get free of the tightening of the rope they laughed in uproarious merriment. Suddenly Jimmy fell to the floor; still they pulled. He then became livid. Their mirth was now soon stopped. In a few minutes little Jimmy was dead!

An inquest has been held at West Haddon, Northamptonshire, on the body of Mr. Charles Percival, who was found late on the night of the 21st inst. shot through the heart, near his residence at West Haddon. Colonel Percival, the brother, said they went out shooting pigeons on the evening of the 21st inst., but they separated, and he did not see him again alive. The medical gentleman who examined the body was of opinion that Mr. Percival stumbled, and, falling, was accidentally killed, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

In the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Grantham and a common jury, Mr. W. G. Delf, a traveller for a corn factor in London, sued the Southwark and Deptford Tram Company for damages for assault and false imprisonment. It appears that on being asked to show his ticket, and not being able to find it, he had refused to pay again, and had only produced an envelope to prove his identity. He was then given into custody, and at the police station found the ticket in his pocket. The jury found for plaintiff,

with £50 damages, of which £25 had been paid into court.

A fine statue of the late Earl of Dudley, raised by public subscription, was unveiled at the Countess of Dudley, at Dudley, on Wednesday.

The King and Queen of Italy will leave for Bologna on the 4th of May, in order to be present at the opening of the Exhibition on the 6th.

This is how the Debits refers to Bonlangier—"His policy is that of Fontainebleau. He washes his hands of everything."

Mr. Spurgeon—who has returned to Eastbourne—is medically advised to abstain as much as possible from writing or study.

The rumour is again current that the Duke of Marlborough is about to be married. An American heiress is, of course, named as the bride.

The lady who has started a school of journalism in Washington, and is teaching young girls to be reporters and editors, is a widow named Leggett.

It is stated that 75,000 gallons of aniline dye were shipped into California in 1886, and were used in adulterating the wines made in the State.

It is estimated that if the money spent annually in Great Britain for intoxicating drinks were put in sovereigns and placed in a line it would reach 2,000 miles.

A suit involving title to 40,000 acres of land, valued at \$2,000,000, near Waco, Tex., has just been decided, having been in the courts forty years.

There are now living four widows of American Presidents—Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. James K. Polk (of Nashville), and Mrs. John Tyler (of Richmond).

Dr. Hunt, the young lady who is in charge of one of the largest hospitals in Illinois, wears her hair in a Grecian knot with delightful little tendrils curls.

The Paris Grand Opera is stated to have lost £10,000 in five years, though it pays no rent and its annual subsidy from the Government amounts to £30,000.

The newest thing in American veils is a strip of fine wire gauze. It is as delicate as the dainty silk affairs which women persist in pulling down over their noses.

Ann Higgs died on Tuesday in the Leicester Workhouse at the age of 91. For many years she was a schoolmistress. She retained the use of all her faculties up to the last.

About 1,000 of the latest form of the Army rifle, the new Long-Enfield, with the attachable magazine carrying eight cartridges, will shortly be issued for trial.

Lord Beaconsfield's niece—Miss Sybil Isabella Dimsell, second daughter of Mr. Ralph Dimsell—was married at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's-gate, on Tuesday, to Mr. John Selwyn Calverley.

It is likely that M. de Lesseps will receive his lottery loan of 600,000,000fr. for his Panama Canal venture. The report of the committee of the French Chamber on the bill is very favourable.

A telegram from Tripoli on Wednesday says a destructive fire has occurred at Tabiah where large quantities of esparto grass are stored, most of which has been burnt.

A conference of members of Parliament and others met this week and passed resolutions urging the Government to further British interests and check the slave trade in East Africa.

A successful exhibition of acrobatics, primas, &c., was held at the drill hall, James-street, Victoria-street, Westminster, on Tuesday, under the auspices of the Auricular and Primula Society.

One of the Belgian pilgrims at Rome, an ex-Pontifical Zouave, was sent lately to the frontier, accompanied by the carabinieri, for having publicly proclaimed that the Papal Government would soon return.

The Duke of Cambridge was entertained at dinner by the Fishmongers' Company on Wednesday evening. In the course of a speech he urged the importance of making the Army more efficient than it is now.

A Korean Embassy has been for some time located in New York. But its members are weary of being treated as curiosities and regarded by the street boys like so many Chinese laundrymen. So they mean to return home.

Two coffins just now in process of construction by a Boston manufacturer—to be used some day by a granddaughter of the Baron von Wurtemberg and her husband—will cost not less than \$5,000 apiece—so the Boston papers say.

Chicago is full of negro secret societies. The strongest body delights in the title of "The Knights of Methusalem." The members are respectable, well-informed men, and they constitute themselves the historians of negro societies.

At the Mansion House Police Court, Gustave Roper has been committed for trial on the charge of having obtained goods by false pretences. It is alleged that the prisoner, by using the name of a firm of Belfast printers, obtained a large quantity of cigars from a City firm.

Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., read a paper on Wednesday evening at St. Thomas's Hospital on "Contributions by patients in relation to the financial position of the London hospitals," in which he advocated payment by patients according to their means.

Bismarck's habits and hours are shocking to old-fashioned people. The prince goes to bed at two a.m., and gets up at noon. He eats supper at midnight in company with Princess Bismarck. In Bismarck's bedroom a light is always kept burning, messages being often delivered to him in the night.

In some circles in America literary work is well paid for. Messrs. Hay and Nicolay are getting \$5,000 from the Century for their "Life of Lincoln," and in a recent article in Harper's Magazine the engravings alone cost \$2,000, while any serial in such publications generally brings its author \$5,000 at least.

The Birmingham Assay Office authorities have been vigilant in the case of the Merchandise Marks Act. A warning has been issued to the manufacturers of stick and umbrella mounts that proceedings will be taken against persons fixing hall-marked silver bands to knobs and handles not hall-marked, or lining hall-marked knobs with base metal.

Lord Hobhouse presided at a meeting which was held at St. James's Hall to protest against the coal tax. Mr. Joseph Beck, chairman of the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee of the Corporation, in a letter addressed to his lordship, pointed out that the chairman of the Anti-Cool Tax Association was a coal factor, and did not, therefore, he contended, represent the feeling of the metropolis.

The Channel steamer Invicta, with a number of passengers for Dover, stranded on a sandbar as she was leaving Calais Harbour on Monday, and swinging round, drifted ashore to the east of the pier. When the tide receded, the passengers descended the sand and walked ashore, no life being lost except that of a man who was drowned by the swamping of a small boat conveying a tow line.

The Duke of Westminster presided on Wednesday afternoon, at Grosvenor House, over the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Royal Victoria Hall and Coffee Tavern, Waterloo Bridge-road. He stated that the Charity Commissioners contemplated establishing three similar institutions in the South of London, and had practically decided to take over the Victoria Hall if the trustees could buy the freehold. For the £17,000 was required, and the subscription list amounted now to more than £5,000.

At Durham on Wednesday, William Downs, aged 13 years, an inmate of the Durham County Industrial Schools, Durham, was charged with arson at the school. Mr. William Goodenough, the master, said he found a bed in one of the dormitories on fire on Tuesday afternoon. He put out the flames, and was told that the delinquent had set fire to the bed. The boy admitted the offence, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment, with four years' detention afterwards in a reformatory.

One of the principal speakers at a Salvation Army meeting in Geneva has been arrested on a charge of stealing clothes.

Last week the death rate in London was 18.9 per 1,000, or lower than any previous week this year.

The Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature has thrown out the bill extending the municipal franchise to women.

A bill was brought before the French Chamber of Deputies requesting a credit of 62,000,000fr., to be employed in strengthening the naval forts of Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon.

Another bill to prevent Chinese immigration has been introduced into the United States House of Representatives. The bill denies the right of citizenship to Chinese.

The Italian Exhibition will be opened on Saturday, May 12th, at three p.m. The steamer Glenavon, containing the remainder of the exhibits for the exhibition, has arrived in London.

Rabbit-driving—in which usually about 1,200 rabbits are killed—has become quite a popular sport in San Francisco. A drive will attract a crowd of about 2,000.

A military camp is to be formed at Pribright, Surrey, at which all the Household Infantry troops in the Home District command are to go through a long course of training.

The promoters of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill intend strongly to resist the proposal to extend the bill to marriage of a widow with her deceased husband's brother.

Dick Wyneco, a big chief of the Indians at Simcal, W.T., killed the medicine man of the tribe the other day because Dick's child seemed to get worse under his treatment. The child died, however.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have replied to the address of the Cambridge University on the occasion of their silver wedding, and expressed their warm thanks for the kind congratulations and good wishes contained therein.

Isaac and William Brooks, aged 8 and 6 years respectively, sons of a labourer at Withymore, near Dudley, were, on Tuesday, found floating in the canal. The boys had been missing for several days.

The Vice-chancellor of Cambridge University announces that the donor of the Winchester reading prize fund, founded anonymously in 1866, is Mr. John Noble, of Park Place, Henley-on-Thames.

William Dawson Holgate, coal hawker, Bradford, has, after a long inquiry by a coroner's jury, been committed for trial on the charge of murdering his daughter, 11 years of age, by administering a dose of carbolic acid.

Mr. Alfred Henry Bevan, of the firm of Barclay, Perkins, and Co., has consented to preside at the eighty-second anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School, which will be celebrated at the Crystal Palace in July next.

The annual festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress was held at the Hotel Metropole on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor presiding. Subscriptions to the amount of £2,233 were announced.

Mr. H. H. Bridgman has been presented with a dinner service of plate by the members of the Law and City Courts Committee of the Corporation of London, "in recognition of his able and diligent services as chairman of the committee during the year 1887."

Curley and Higgins, two labourers, were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and a woman named Matthews to eighteen months' imprisonment, at the Manchester Assizes, for a robbery with violence upon a sailor who had just left his ship and had treated them freely.

In connection with Professor Herkomer's school of art at Bushey, a theatre was opened on Tuesday, when a musical fragment was given to test the capacity of the building and the available actors among the students, a number of guests being present.

At the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, James Turner, a young man, was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, Ellen Griffin to six months, and Jane Newsome to twelve months' hard labour, for having implemented in their possession for the purpose of making counterfeit coin.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Mr. Justice Grantham and a common jury disposed of an action brought by the executors of the late Mr. James Walsh Horwath to recover from Mr. George Trace, a private inquiry agent, the sum of £500, alleged to have been lent by the deceased to the defendant. The defence was that the money was a gift. The jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

The Lord President of the Council and the Home Secretary received a deputation from the Royal Agricultural Society and the Royal Veterinary College to urge that the Vivisection Act should be amended, so as to allow of inoculation of animals for the prevention of disease. The Home Secretary said that the difficulty all arose from the use of the word "experiment" in the Act. Some action of a legal nature would be necessary to get Parliament to amend the Act.

The Duke of Cambridge was examined this week before the select committee appointed to inquire into the Army Estimates. His Royal highness said that to put the Army on a sound footing there ought to be an addition of 11,000 men, and the number of officers should be increased. If an emergency arose, he did not know where he should get them. It would be impossible to reduce the Army Estimates, as it was necessary to make the service attractive.

A tragic occurrence is reported from Thursday Island. Captain Kirby, a very old Straits navigator, was in the bar of the Thursday Island Hotel with Douglas, the engineer of the Albatross. The latter was inspecting a Japanese sabre. Kirby jokingly presented his breast to the blade, but in doing so pressed with unintentional force against the point of the weapon, which was as sharp as a razor. It penetrated four inches, and severed the main artery. Death resulted in three minutes afterwards. Douglas was arrested, pending an inquiry.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who presided at the annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society at Lambeth Palace, said with regard to the compensation clause of the Local Government Bill that although the magistrates had absolute power to cut short a publican's interest, it was perfectly well known they did not do so except for misconduct. Whatever might be the extent of the legal right of publicans, they had no right to ruin them because the mind of England had changed on the drink question. The executive, it was stated, had adopted this view.

The Queen arrived at Charlottenburg on Tuesday morning, and was welcomed at the station by the Empress and all the members of the German Royal family. The Emperor Frederick rose to receive her, and then withdrew to his apartments. In the afternoon the Queen and the Empress, her daughter, drove into Berlin and visited the Empress Augusta, ascending by a lift to her Majesty's apartments, where tea was served. Several other visits were paid. On the drive into the city and on the return journey the Empress and her Royal mother were enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. Goschen on Tuesday received a deputation protesting against the van and wheel tax. In reply, the right hon. gentleman said all he had to say against the tax was that it was as sharp as a razor, and that the question would affect industry to the extent alleged. While continuing to resist pressure for the withdrawal of the tax, he was anxious so to impose it as to cause the least possible friction. At the termination of the interview the members of the deputation adjourned to the Hotel Metropole, where they held a meeting and passed a resolution expressing regret at

the reply of Mr. Goschen, and resolving to continue active opposition to the wheel and cart tax.

We are informed that the Brazilian Minister has received official communication that the report of the poisoning of natives in Brazil, published in the People last week, is entirely false.

At the anniversary dinner of the Hospital for Sick Children on Wednesday night, the subscriptions and donations during the evening amounted to upwards of £2,400.

The Derby magistrates have committed for trial Arthur Hartman, a clerk, for shooting at three policemen under circumstances reported in the People last week.

A woman while travelling on the Metropolitan Railway on Thursday gave birth to a child. On the arrival of the train at Royal Oak Station mother and child were removed to a house.

At the Thames Police Court, George Spyrer was sentenced to two months' hard labour for having assaulted his wife by knocking her down, jumping on her, and kicking her in the face.

The Prince of Wales was on Wednesday night installed for the fiftieth time Grand Master of English Freemasons. Lord Carnarvon was again appointed Pro-Grand Master, and Lord Lathom Deputy Grand Master.

Ellen Griffin appeared at the Clerkenwell Police Court to answer the charge of having stabbed her husband. The prosecutor was unable to give evidence, as he had been stabbed through the tongue, and the accused was remanded.

At the Guildhall Police Court on Thursday, Richard Archer, 22, a labourer, was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a mail bag containing letters from a Post Office van at Liverpool-street Station.

An exciting scene was witnessed at a fire which broke out early on Thursday morning at a Sheffield restaurant. Escape by the staircase was cut off, and four women in their night-dresses were brought down a ladder that was reared against the upper windows.

The marriage of Prince Croy Duimen to the Princess D'Arenberg took place on Wednesday at Brussels. A number of students and other people assembled outside hissed the wedding party as they left the church. Some arrests were made.

A disastrous fire occurred on Wednesday on premises jointly occupied by a cowkeeper and a stable proprietor, Russell-street, Upper Sydenham. The horses were rescued, but the flames spread with such rapidity, that sixteen cows and a bull were burnt to death.

The silkweavers at Bochum have struck work, and in consequence of the movement the Bocholt Mills have been closed. At Dortmund the bricklayers have agreed to demand a minimum wage of forty pence per hour, and as the employers are unwilling to grant this, a general strike is imminent.

An old man, named John Sullivan, has been remanded at the Marlborough-street Police Court on the charge of having obtained money by false pretences from Mr. A. J. Scott, a gentleman residing in Grafton-street, Bond-street. The prisoner, it is alleged, had for fifty years carried on a system of fraud.

Mrs. Weldon applied on Wednesday to Justices Field and Willis to restore a notice of motion for an appeal dated in August last year. The motion having been before a Divisional Court and dismissed, their lordships said they could not restore the order. Mrs. Weldon said she would go to the Court of Appeal.

At the Central Criminal Court this week, a charge of obtaining money by fraud, brought by Mr. M'Millan against Mr. Francis Kenelm Bouvier, was withdrawn. The defendant's mother, it was stated, had paid the amount of which it was alleged Mr. M'Millan had been defrauded.

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THE CHIEF OF BLOOD PURIFIERS,
Is Nature's own remedy, containing
NO MERCURY, POTASH, ARSENIC,
nor any other mineral poison, being
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,
and prepared exclusively from roots and herbs indigenous to the
forests of Georgia, U.S.A.

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has stood the test for over fifty years, and still holds the firm
rank as

THE GREATEST OF REMEDIES
for every form of disease that originates in the blood.

First employed in, and found to be specific for, one of the
most fearful maladies with which the human race is afflicted,
a malady that originates from a

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON,
which infects the entire system and renders life not only a
burden but a curse.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

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was afterwards found to have a much wider range of applica-
bility; indeed, to be the remedy, "per excellence," for all
diseases arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,
no matter what the nature of the impurity or poison might be.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

SSS

may be relied upon, therefore, as a certain cure for that fearful
disease, which is the product of hereditary transmission, viz.,

SCROFULA,
which transmission poisons the fountain of life in childhood
and youth, dwarfing the form, rendering pallid the cheek that
should be ruddy with the rosate hue of health, and laying the
foundation of that fearful scourge.

CONSUMPTION,
which so often follows in its wake, and takes the unfortunate
victim in its deadly embrace.

That the Swift Specific cures Scrofula, even in its worst
forms, proof can be adduced in the greatest abundance, and in
this way the last-named disease (Consumption) is often averted.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

SSS

has been employed in that disease of the mucous membrane of
the nostrils and throat, which generally occurs in scrofulous
subjects, or persons who have inherited the scrofulous taint,
known as

CATARRH,
and when combined with judicious local treatment, it has,
in many cases, effected a cure.

Again, it is in that large class of blood poisons that result in
a variety of

SKIN DISEASES,
that this wonderful Medicine has performed many of its most
marvellous cures.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

SSS

is a certain cure for all skin diseases that are not purely local
in their character, and thousands bear willing testimony to the
happiness it has brought them, in this connection, when all
other treatment had failed.

Even that most malignant of all constitutional diseases, which
is the result of blood poison, and which is declared by the
highest medical authority to be incurable, to wit,

CANCER,
has been made to yield, in innumerable instances, to this most
valuable remedy, complete and permanent cures having been
effected.

In that most painful disease,

RHEUMATISM,
which is known to be a blood poison, and which often baffles the
skill of the medical profession,

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

SSS

will often produce a cure when all other remedial resources have
failed, and the sufferer has well nigh given up in despair. In

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM,
which is said to be the most torturing form of the disease, the
Swift Specific has proved an effectual remedy.

OLD SORES,
generally dependent upon some form of blood poison, or
debilitated and broken-down condition of the system, are cured by

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

SSS

through the blood-cleansing properties and its invigorating
effect upon the general health.

That noxious property with which the atmosphere is some-
times impregnated, and known under the general term of

MALARIAL POISON,
and which is liable to enter the circulation through inhalation,
producing an impoverished condition of the blood that is liable
to result in skin-eruptions, boils, carbuncles, abscesses, an
indefinite ulcers, is controlled by

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

SSS

which antidotes the poison, cleanses the blood, and restores
health and vigour to the system.

MINERAL POISONS,
so deleterious in their chronic effects upon the system, whether
introduced through the inhalation of vapours arising from
lead or chemicals, or food prepared with improper ingredients
or in improper vessels, or medicines injudiciously administered,
are antidoted by

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

SSS

and, the cause thus being removed, restoration to health must
necessarily follow.

These, and all other diseases that result from blood taint
desired, as the physician of the Company takes pleasure
in most wonderful remedy,
which had made glad the hearts of hundreds of thousands in
America before its virtues were tested and found to be
equally potent for good on this side of the Atlantic.

BRIEF MENTION
of a few of the thousands of testimonials that have accumulated
in proof of the wonderful healing properties of

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

SSS

which, as a blood purifier, stands without a peer.

Mr. J. G. FLEMING, 28, Packer-street, Islington, London
N., suffered from a very severe attack of

ECZEMA,
which spread over hands and fingers, and extended to elbow.
After trying many remedies, was induced by a friend (who has
been cured by it) to take

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

SSS

and after a very short time was completely cured.

Mrs. L. WATTS, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street,
Westminster, S.W., had for over two years suffered from a dis-
figure.

CHRONIC AFFECTION OF THE SKIN,
which had been a source of great annoyance, rendering her
very miserable. Had been treated at Skin Hospitals, and used
many remedies without being benefited.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

SSS

Entirely cured the skin disease, and greatly improved her
general health.

Mrs. SARAH POWELL, 39, Russell-street, Hyde-road, West
Gorton, Manchester, England, had for many years been afflicted with

CANCER OF THE TONGUE,
from which she suffered untold pain, and continued to grow
worse, despite the treatment of the best doctors in Manchester.
Could neither walk nor talk when she commenced to take

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

SSS

but "to-day can walk and talk as well as anybody."

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DEALERS.

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Posted on receipt of above prices.

SEND FOR TREATISE ON BLOOD
AND SKIN DISEASES, and write for any special information
desired, as the physician of the Company takes pleasure
in answering questions and giving any advice that may be deemed
necessary free of charge.

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